FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PRAGUE PAPER COMMENTS ON WEST'S DELAYS AT MBFR TALKS

AU3021307 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 28 Oct 78 p 3 AU

[(MCH)-signed commentary in the column "Our Notes:" "Five Years in the Hofburg"]

[Text] On Monday it will be 5 years since the socialist countries first took their seats in the Vienna Hofburg to negotiate the reduction of armed forces and armament in Central Europe. They did so with the firm conviction that a very complicated and delicate matter is at stake, one which is, however, clear in principle, feasible and beneficial to all. It is, therefore, deplorable that the past 5 years have not sufficed for the talks to ripen and yield fruits, although more than 180 plenary sessions have already taken place and the 16th round is being held.

On the other hand, however, it cannot be said that the 5-year-long talks in Vienna have been totally superfluous. The positions of both sides have been clarified and progress has been achieved on some concrete questions such as the stages of future reduction or the numerical ceilings of ground forces after the reduction. Although this means neither that the views of the overall problems on reduction are the same, nor that a practical success is at hand, it still means better conditions for future discussions.

The socialist countries stress untiringly that they are interested in a speedy reduction agreement, and this is not all. If we can say today that the talks just beginning have better chances than any previous talks, it is primarily due to the socialist countries, and above all to their latest proposal of 8 June, which was motivated by the attempt to meet a number of Western demands halfway and thus lead the Vienna talks out of a blind alley. The obstacles are now certainly smaller and it is easier to bridge them.

The time that has passed since June is, however, long enough for the West to assume a position on these proposals. Since no changes can be traced in its addresses, this can only mean one thing: That the West does not have enough willingness yet to respond to the new situation and that it still postpones its "yes" only to sell it for unilateral advantages in its favor.

A profound misunderstanding of the situation is hidden behind all this. It is true that the socialist countries are willing to do everything to bring about a first agreement on disarmament, and thus set the entire area of disarmament into motion. But the whole matter will not move forward without partners with equally honest intentions and good will.

Let us hope that it will not require another 5 years in the Vienna Hofburg before the West will assume a realistic position, so that a first signal for further disarmament can be given.

CZECH PAPER COMMENTS ON WEST'S TACTICS AT MBFR TALKS

AU3119577 Prague PRACE in Czech 30 Oct 78 p 3 AU

[(HS)-signed commentary: "It Is the West's Turn"]

[Text] The talks on reducing armed forces and armament in central Europe opened in Vienna 5 years ago. For 5 years the former imperial palace, Hofburg, has been welcoming diplomats from the participating countries who already have a true talkathon of 16 rounds behind them. An agreement is, however, still out of sight: Work has not even begun on it.

What is the reason? From the very beginning the socialist countries have been doing all they could to enable the talks to yield positive results as soon as possible. Shortly after the talks opened, on 8 November 1973, they submitted a joint draft agreement, which would have maintained--had it been adopted--the existing correlation of forces in this highly sensitive part of the world, but on a much lower level. Such an agreement would not grant unilateral advantages to anybody. The Western participants in the talks, however, are striving with all their steps to insure precisely such advantages. While the socialist countries have more than once corrected their stand in an effort to arrive an an acceptable compromise and responded quickly to the proposals of the West, the NATO countries have been delaying their answers to the initiatives of the socialist countries and retarding the speed of the talks. They continue to pursue this practice: They have not yet officially responded to the new, significant proposals submitted by the socialist countries this year, on 8 June.

It is precisely these proposals that provide the best chances and prerequisites for the talks to finally achieve positive results. Apart from being of a compromise nature--the socialist states meet their Western partners at least halfway in these proposals--these prcposals are aimed at finally leading the Vienna talks into the stage of preparing and working out concrete documents and, in their final effects, at insuring detente in the military sphere and at strengthening peace and security in central Europe.

The countries of the Warsaw Pact are willing to reduce the numerical strength of armed forces to the same collective level of 900,000 men on each side, 700,000 of them belonging to the ground forces. This is what the West, which from the beginning insisted on "equal collective ceilings," wanted. Another significant aspect of the proposals is the willingness of the socialist countries to confine the reduction of armed forces in the first stage to the ground forces, and freeze the number of members of the air force on a level of approximately 200,000 men on each side. The socialist countries met the West halfway both in the degree and in the structure of the reduction of the number of troops of the USSR and the United States. They also agree with a selective reduction and with limiting the armament, which would apply to Soviet tanks and to American nuclear warheads with some of their carriers. And, finally, the Warsaw Pact countries are willing to comply with the West on another point: That in the first stage the USSR and the United States reduce their troops proportionately to their number in the center of the European Continent.

In spite of this, the West continues the policy of delays and obstructions as regards these proposals. It obviously does not even want to hear about a really effective limit to armament in central Europe. This is, apart from other things, another proof of the mendacity of Western propaganda about the so-called growth of the Soviet threat. One of the means the West uses to delay the Vienna talks is alleged differences concerning the data on the number of troops of the socialist countries. It is, however, obvious that the West itself artificially created these "differences" because it disproportionately overstated its estimates and has not so far agreed with even a single proposal of the socialist countries that would clarify their reasons.

The Western participants are thus to blame that after 5 years of intensive negotiations, one is still treading water in Vienna. Nevertheless, the chances for the stands to draw closer to each other are not yet lost. This requires, however, that the NATO countries realize that their security, just as the socialist countries' security, will be insured more reliably when one mutually and equally reduces--and not increases--military potentials. It requires that they grasp that their attempts to gain unilateral advantages do not lead anywhere. In their latest proposals, the socialist states met the West's wishes to a great extent. It is the West's turn now.

GDR ENVOY TO VIENNA MBFR TALKS INTERVIEWED

LD310948Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1011 GMT 30 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--To mark the fifth anniversary of the start of the Vienna talks on mutual reductions of armed forces and arms in central Europe, Dr Ingo Oeser, head of the GDR delegation, gave an interview to GDR radio. He pointed out that despite numerous compromise proposals by the socialist states in Vienna, no specific results have yet been achieved, due to the inflexible attitude of the Western participants. In a situation where progress is within reach, they amass new obstacles to specific results at the talks, the ambassador stressed. "The reasons behind this attitude lie outside the talks. The fact is that the opponents of detente, who are striving for a return to a policy of strength and to the cold war, have gained influence in the Western states. This is reflected in the adoption of the long-term NATO program for increased armament, in the promotion of plans f' the production of the neutron weapon and its deployment in Western Europe, and in the extensive military maneuvers on the very borders of the socialist states."

Ambassador Dr Oeser drew attention to the socialist states' proposals of 8 June which took into consideration substantial elements of the Western position. They agreed, for example, "first, that only the ground forces be reduced to 700,000 men each, so that the NATO states together would have to reduce by 91,000 men while the Warsaw Pact states would reduce by 105,000 men. Second, that in accordance with this, only an upper limit of 200,000 men respectively would be imposed for the air forces, which would prevent an increase; and third that only certain selected types of armaments would be reduced which the Western participants proposed themselves for the Soviet and U.S. reductions."

It is now up to the political will of the Western participants to make use of the opportunities offered, the GDR delegation leader said.

In reply to a question on the meaning of the so-called geographical factor which the Western participants repeatedly throw into the discussion, Ambassador Dr Oeser replied:

"That is an untenable part of the lie concerning the threat. It is claimed that the socialist states have 'geographical advantages' which must be balanced by additional reductions, particularly on the part of the Soviet Union. The 'threat' consists in the fact that the Soviet Union borders on the reduction region of central Europe, whereas the United States is far removed from Europe. If the discussion were to deal with geographical factors, however, one would have to consider primarily the ring of bases, set up by the United States for nuclear and conventional weapons, all round the socialist community of states from the Far East to Western Europe. The extensive NATO forces would have to be included which influence central Europe from the West, as would the U.S. fleets in the Mediterranean and North Sea equipped with nuclear weapons, or the significant NATO air and ground forces situated in Great Britain."

Finally, Dr Oeser called on the Western states to be flexible and to demonstrate realism. "The importance of an initial reduction agreement for peace and security in Europe does not permit more time to be lost."

BUDAPEST PAPER MARKS FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF MBFR TALKS

AU312008Y Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 Oct 78 p 2 AU

[Peter Vajda article: "How To Proceed in Vienna?"]

[Text] The beginning of the substantive negotiations on a mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe 5 years ago, in October 1973, in Vienna was an event of particular importance in the history of the disarmament talks and an unprecedented event in the annals of Europe. An attempt was initiated for the first time in the heart of our continent to coordinate specific disarmament measures and to complement political detente with military detente.

Unfortunately, in the half a decade that has passed, the negotiations failed to produce results, although the socialist countries have done everything for the sake of success. They submitted their first proposal as early as November 1973, suggesting that the directly participating 11 countries reduce their armed forces and armaments by over 15 percent in 3 years. Had this proposal been accepted, the complement of the armed forces would have been reduced by almost 300,000 troops by now. However, the Western side has rejected this proposal, as well as the rest of the socialist initiatives. Although the initially completely rigid position of the NATO countries has been somewhat modified lately, they have been insisting to this day on unilateral advantages, on their demand for an "asymmetric reduction." To make this acceptable, they regularly submit ideas about a "military superiority" of the socialist countries, which cannot, however, be supported by facts. To be sure, an essential equilibrium of the complement of the armed forces has developed and exists in the area of the reduction. It emerges from the figures on the complement submitted by the parties that the Western powers have 981,000 and the socialist countries have 987,300 troops stationed in the area, including 791,000 and 805,000 troops respectively in the ground forces.

The socialist proposal submitted in June 1978 was thus far the most important event of the negotiations. The socialist countries included an array of compromise elements in their proposal. Among other things, they have accepted a mutual upper level, or to coin the Western side's term, the concept of a "mutual ceiling." This would mean 900,000 troops each for both sides, including an upper level of 700,000 troops in the ground forces on both sides. The socialist countries have also been prepared to concede that the planned reduction of complements should be confined to ground personnel alone. In the first phase, the reduction of armaments would extent to types named previously by the Western side. Thus, in essence, a limitation of the number of Soviet tanks would be offset by a reduction of Western nuclear weapons and carriers. The socialist countries have also proposed a reduction of the ground troops of the Soviet Union and the United States in central Europe by an equal percentage in this first phase. In other words, this reduction would reflect a relative proportion of the Soviet and U.S. troops stationed in the area, and this, too, would correspond to the Western concepts. It goes without saying that the socialist countries continue their endeavor to insure that all countries directly participating in the negotiations should participate in a definite and specific form in the reduction of the armed forces and armaments; that is, that each of them should contribute to the alleviation of tension according to their military potential. Thus can be observed the principle that neither side should obtain unilateral advantages and the security of none of the countries should be jeopardized. It can rightly be said that this socialist proposal--to which there has been no response to this day--has gone half way, or even further, for the sake of an agreement. There is a rational and realistic basis for reaching a compromise. Agreement depends on the Western side alone.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES NKOMO, PLEDGES SUPPORT, SOLIDARITY

LD311930Y Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 31 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Sofia, 31 Oct, BTA--Today the first secretary of the BCP CC and State Council president, Todor Zhivkov, received Joshua Nkomo, one of the leaders of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe and chairman of the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), who is visiting the country at the invitation of the CC of the BCP.

Mr Joshua Nkomo spoke about the struggle of the Zimbabwe people under the leadership of the Patriotic Front against the unlawful racist regime of Ian Smith and about the imperialist manoeuvres seeking to impose a puppet neocolonial regime on the Zimbabwe people. He stressed the socialist aid's enormous stimulating effect on the national liberation struggle of the peoples from the African south and thanked for the assistance the BCP and Bulgaria had extended to the people of Zimbabwe.

Mr Todor Zhivkov spoke about the principles and consistent policy conducted by the Bulgarian Communist Party in support of the just struggle of the oppressed peoples against imperialism, colonialism, racism and apartheid.

He expressed the combat solidarity of the Bulgarian Communists and the Bulgarian people with the lawful struggle of the Zimbabwe people, stressing the significance of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front's greater unity for fighting out a genuine national independence, for achieving social progress. The meeting passed off in a friendly atmosphere.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES IRANIAN AMBASSADOR ON DEPARTURE

AU311459Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 31 Oct 78 AU

[Text] On 31 October Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman, received Amir Arsalan Mofakhkam Sani'i, Iranian ambassador to Bulgaria, in relation to his upcoming final departure from the country.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON DEMICHEV-LED USSR DELEGATION

Demichev Addresses Meeting

AU311210Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Oct 78 pp 1, 2 AU

[Text] On 26 October at the Boyana residence, Petr Demichev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and USSR minister of culture, leader of the USSR delegation for the days of USSR culture in Bulgaria, met with representatives of Sofia creative artistic intelligentsia. The meeting was attended by Aleksandur Lilov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and BCP Central Committee secretary; Boyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary; Georgi Dzhagarov, State Council deputy chairman; Lyubomir Pavlov, BCP Central Committee art and culture department head; representatives of creative unions, leaders of cultural institutes and so forth. The members of the USSR official delegation for the days of Soviet culture also attended the meeting. Vladimir Bazovskiy, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, also attended the meeting.

The meeting was opened by Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairman of the committee on culture, who expressed the satisfaction of the Bulgarian committee members with the opportunity of meeting the USSR minister of culture.

Comrade Petr Demichev most cordially greeted the representatives of the artistic-creative intelligentsia, and conveyed the warmest greetings of USSR creators and the leaders of the USSR creative unions. The USSR minister of culture spoke on some basic questions and prospects of contemporary Soviet art and culture. Demichev devoted special attention to the questions of democratizing Soviet culture. Today, Soviet culture is actively developing and its social role and activity in human life and all areas of society is increasing. As a rule, this process poses new requirements for the leaders of the cultural front, and evokes the necessity of perfecting planning and managing the culture and increasing art's ideological and artistic level. Active work is being done for increasing the population's general culture. Today, almost 95 million people are participating in various forms of education and more than 70 percent of those working in the USSR rural economy have high school and higher education. Special attention is devoted to vocational education in the schools, the preparation of cadres, and forming creative youth. The fact that this question was especially reviewed at this year's meeting of the socialist countries' ministers of culture, which took place in Moscow, speaks for the importance of the matter.

Comrade Petr Demichev spoke in detail about the problems related to the people's aesthetic education. The aesthetic education influences all human activities because art is a part of everyday life. The requirements for the artistic-architectural image of the cities and their technical aesthetics are constantly increasing. The questions of moral education can be solved only with great difficulty without aesthetic education. Petr Demichev stressed the great activity of the Bulgarian committee on culture, led by its chairman, Lyudmila Zhivkova, for aesthetic education in Bulgaria.

The USSR minister of culture revealed extensive data on the development of Soviet culture. Dwelling on the high professional level of Soviet art, he stressed its striving toward constant perfection and developing the relations with people's creativity and amateur artistic activities. The USSR creators are inspired by the people's art and work for its being preserved. The restoration and the preservation and exposure of the historic, artistic and cultural past are now broadly advanced in the USSR.

The speaker dwelled in greater detail on the issues of internalization of culture. The mutual penetration of cultures, he stressed, does not lead to their impoverishment, but toward their enrichment and popularizing the most valuable examples of artistic genius. The Soviet republics and the socialist community's countries are an example of spiritual proximity and intercourse between peoples. Of course, Petr Demichev stressed, we are against uniformity in arts and our task is to cooperate in preserving the national spirit and traditions.

The activity of the mass media is very important. They spread the cultural successes and convey the most significant achievements of fraternal cultures. The international mutual influence among our republics and the cultural cooperation of the fraternal socialist countries cooperate for the dynamic development of the artistic culture of the entire Soviet people.

The relations among the socialist countries' cultures have an exceptional significance in strengthening and developing social consciousness. Our socialist art is deeply democratic, humanistic and has a huge ideological charge. Socialist culture has high morals. It is vital and optimistic, and therefore it can be said that socialist culture has an important role in the spiritual development of mankind. There are great possibilities for expanding the cultural relations among the socialist countries. The exchange of spiritual values between our countries, Petr Demichev pointed out, has a strongly expressed socio-political character. Afterwards, the USSR minister of culture spoke about the influence of socialist art in the Western countries. He stressed the great interest in the capitalist states in the achievements of Soviet culture, especially noting the success of USSR artists in the United States and Japan. Our culture and arts, Petr Demichev said, are constantly attracting the attention of the Western public.

Unfortunately, we are popularizing Western art much more than Soviet art is being popularized in the West. The USSR publishes 5-6 times more artistic literature from Western writers, tens of films are shown and many plays staged.

Comrade Petr Demichev paid special attention to the coming together of Bulgarian and Soviet art and culture. He stressed the great significance of the 1975 program of further strengthening and coming together in the areas of art and culture between the USSR and Bulgaria, as well as the 1976 intergovernmental agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation for the next 10 years. Both documents, he stressed, reveal a new qualitative stage in developing our cultural relations, are a new manifestation of our mutual striving toward strengthening unity and comprehensive cooperation, and are a bright demonstration of the fraternal friendship and spiritual coming together. So also are the days of Soviet culture which are now being marked throughout Bulgaria.

In conclusion, Petr Demichev, the USSR minister of culture, wished the representatives of Sofia artistic-creative intelligentsia new and even greater successes in their difficult and responsible work.

Demichev Departs

AU311116Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 31 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Petr Demichev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member, Soviet minister of culture and leader of the Soviet delegation visiting Bulgaria in connection with the days of Soviet culture, left the country today. At the Sofia railroad station, the Soviet guest was seen off by Aleksandur Lilov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Nacho Papazov, Lyubomir Pavlov, chief of the art and culture department at the BCP Central Committee, leaders of public organizations, chairmen of creative unions and by Soviet Ambassador to Bulgaria Vladimir Bazovskiy.

COOPERATION AGREEMENTS SIGNED IN SOFIA WITH SENEGAL

AU271610Y Sofia BTA in English 1438 GMT 27 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 27 Oct, BTA--"Bulgaria sets a very good example what a small country can do on a world scale. Many states can use her experience. That is why we hope that Bulgaro-Senegali cooperation will strengthen and develop in the future", said the minister of planning and cooperation of Senegal, Mr Louis Alexandrenne here today.

After 4 days of talks Mr Alexandrenne and Mr Khristo Khristov, Bulgaria's minister of foreign trade, signed a protocol on expansion of economic cooperation. They noted the sincere wish of their governments to expand their economic and trade contacts on the basis of reciprocal profit. All spheres offering possiblities for such cooperation, including science and technology, have been thoroughly discussed. Mr Alexandrenne met representatives of the business circles of Bulgarian engineering, chemical industry, mineral resources exploitation and agriculture.

Good prospects open up before the spheres of mining and geological prospecting, developing the natural resources of Senegal, mining the chromium and copper deposits, in the sphere of chemistry, agriculture, the food industry and planning.

Mr Alexandrenne underlined Bulgaria's experience in these spheres and Senegal's wish to have Bulgarian specialists working out a programme for technological cooperation in the study and construction of various sites and projects important for the development of Senegal.

Signing of a Bulgaro-Senegali agreement on fishing, scientific and technological cooperation and a cultural agreement is due. Senegali specialists will be trained in Bulgarian educational establishments. New forms and spheres of cooperation will be sought. Bulgaria will supply Senegal with machinery, tobacco, cigarettes, caustic soda, soda ash and tomato puree. Bulgarian vessels will be repaired in Senegali ports.

COMMISSION DISCUSSES LABOR, UNIFORM WAGE SYSTEM

AU311941Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 31 Oct 78 AU

[Excerpts] The party-state commission on perfecting the socialist organization of labor had a meeting today. The commission issued permission for a comprehensive introduction of wages under the new organization of labor starting on 1 November this year. The economic effect of perfecting the socialist organization of labor insures the necessary means for introducing the new uniform wage system, the uniform staff chart and the real increase of the average labor wage of workers and employees.

The decision by the party-state commission on perfecting the socialist organization of labor marks the beginning of a broad application of wages under the new organization of labor according to the principle of more fully linking wages with final economic results. The decision also marks the implementation of the tasks related to increasing quality and effectiveness.

STOYANOV GREETS PROMOTED HIGHER SCHOOL GRADUATES

AU311500Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 31 Oct 78 AU

[Text] A ceremony marking the promotion to first officer rank of 1978 graduates of the Georgi Dimitrov Higher Special School at the Ministry of Internal Affairs took place on 31 October in the city of Shipka. Dimitur Stoyanov, minister of internal affairs, spoke to the graduates. He greeted the graduates on behalf of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, on the occasion of the completion of their studies. A decree of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria on awarding outstanding cadets with the 100th Anniversary of Liberation medal was read.

BRIEFS

MIKHAYLOV IN VARNA--A plenum of the Varna Okrug party committee devoted to the okrug party organization's work for raising the social activity of the working people was held in Varna today. Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended the plenum. Genoveva Mikhova, secretary of the Varna Okrug party committee, read a report. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 24 Oct 78 AU]

LILOV RECEIVES SOVIET OFFICIAL--Aleksandur Lilov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, today received Comrade (Grubyakov), chief of department at the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The talks, which were held in a particularly cordial atmosphere, were also attended by Soviet Ambassador to Bulgaria Vladimir Bazovskiy. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 24 Oct 78 AU]

HUNGARIAN PARTISANS DELEGATION--At the invitation of the Fighters Against Fascism and Capitalism Central Committee, a delegation of the Hungarian Partisans Union, led by the union's secretary, Dr (Sandor Sarkazi), is visiting Bulgaria. Today the Hungarian delegation met the Fighters Against Fascism and Capitalism Central Committee delegation led by its chairman, Dimo Dichev. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 24 Oct 78 AU]

CHARTER 77 DOCUMENT ISSUED ON CZECHOSLOVAK ANNIVERSARY

LD311523Y Paris LE MONDE in French 28 Oct 78 p 6 LD

[Apparent text of "Charter 77" 27 October Vienna declaration to mark 60th anniversary of creation of Czechoslovak Republic: "The Government Must Submit to the Law"]

[Text] Autumn 1978 reminds citizens of this state for the 60th time of 28 October 1918 when the modern Czechoslovakian state was founded, giving expression to our peoples' millenial struggle to obtain or maintain their state.

Therefore, this year we also remembered September 1938, February 1948 and August 1968. Although we regard and evaluate those dramatic events by different criteria and in the light of conflicting experiences, there is no doubt that each of these occasions called into question the existence of the Czechoslovak state, its creation or destruction, strength or weakness, consolidation or jeopardization. The balance of forces in the strategic part of Europe in which our territory is situated has, for the past 60 years, made us fear for this state, which is a vital expression and confirmation of the legitimacy of the community formed by the citizens of our country among communities formed by citizens throughout the world. We tried to obtain the greatest possible security for our state. We have tried to consolidate it on the domestic front by attempting to solve difficult problems: social, political and nationality issues. We have sometimes treated our state well and at other times not so well. We do not want to pass judgment in that respect today.

Not Cutting the Present Off from the Future

We do not intend to argue over interpretations of our past today. This 60-year period of history--the duration of the modern Czechoslovak state--is not the exclusive preserve of archeological research. This state is reminiscent of a sick land hotly disputed by the guardians and seekers of various traditions, values and views. Evoking the past not in order to gain a deeper knowledge or better understanding of it but above all, and sometimes exclusively, to justify present government practice, leads to discrimination against certain groups and protection of others by reason of the positions they adopted in the past or even simply with regard to the past. That produces nervous vigilance on sensitive anniversaries, changing street names, knocking down monuments and then putting them up again and the rehabilitation and condemnation of names in order to constantly rewrite the history books for the benefit of those who do not remember history.

We can evoke certain traditions but in so doing we should be aware that the past weighs on us all either as an inspiration or as a bill for an unpaid debt. It is impossible to cut up the past, appropriate certain embroidered episodes and reject or ignore what does not suit us without running the risk of cutting the present off from the future or giving preference to some people to the detriment of others in civilian life and excluding some for the benefit of others, who have been entrusted with responsibility for the people and state. No political system is completely immune to the temptation of its representatives to concentrate power and privileges on one side and impotence and discrimination on the other. The strength of these temptations and the possibility of resisting them varies according to the nature of these systems.

But it was and always will be vital to strive to uphold human, civil, social and political rights. In our country there have always been certain people, who have devoted the best of their abilities to this ideal, trying to uphold this requirement of civilized humanity, which must be named as the government's subordination to the law.

We are Responsible for Common Heritage

Our essential common objective for the future must be to defend the rights of all, especially those to whom they are denied. We must do so irrespective of their political views, their position within and without the government hierarchy or of their past. We must not place the rights of one class above those of another, oppose one section of society to another, believers against atheists and vice versa, one people against another--in short we must not set any group against another. We must seek and defend the values and beliefs which unite us. There are plenty of points on which we are divided and will be divided in the future without trying to find more. That is a normal state of affairs and must be taken into account. However, we have a responsibility with regard to the common and inalienable heritage of our ancestors. This heritage, which is 1,000 years old and was renewed 60 years ago, is certainly imperfect but it is still living and demands more care from all of us.

This is why, on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the creation of the republic, we wish to remind all citizens and ourselves of all that should and could unite us both now and tomorrow rather than of what divides us because of the past. We want to say that the state can be either the joint cultural work of the greatest possible majority of citizens and their voluntary commitment to a contribution to common progress or merely the repressive organ of the power apparatus, which preserves a system of privilege for some and discrimination for others. We want to say that the state can be either a common fatherland for which we are happy to work and are ready to make sacrifices or merely an alien sphere in which it is possible to survive in relative peace and in an uncertain material situation only at the cost of painful adaptations, violation of memory and conscience, and at the cost of fear of the authorities, which do not even feel bound by rules which they themselves have established; and when all is said and done, this is to the detriment of all.

That the state can be either something for which all citizens share responsibility, or like an official seated behind his desk who treats citizens as clients who disturb him. That the state is after all an attempt, on a small scale, to organize mankind--organize it with a view to constructive cooperation, while showing respect for differences among people. Otherwise the state is merely a small fraction of a bloc of powers whose strategic importance varies in accordance with calculations by others. The state can exist among other states only as an equal among equals. Otherwise it is merely a useless device for the propagation of national egoism, chauvinistic passions and political fanaticism.

In the face of the vicissitudes suffered by our state and many of its citizens, we have become absolutely convinced that it is impossible to wait. Let us continually try to act like good citizens both where we work and live. Let us help every day to create in even the smallest matters an atmosphere in which we would and could work for our country well and happily. It is only then that we would be able to hope for a restoration of our state's best traditions and for a Czechoslovakia small but free both externally and internally, which would individually contribute toward a solution of the enormous problems facing human civilization.

VACLAV DOLEZAL SPECULATES ON NEW POPE'S POLICY

AU3015300Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 Oct 78 p 7 AU

[Vaclav Dolezal article: "The Cause of Peace Is Beneficial to All"]

[Text] The election of every new pope and the world's interest in it is inevitably connected with the question concerning the attitude the Vatican will assume, as one of the signatories of the Helsinki Final Act, toward the most important question of the present--toward consolidating peace and international security, halting the feverish arms race and deepening the process of detente.

The new Pope, who was elevated into his office just a few days ago, adopted the name John Paul II and by doing so he wants, as he said, to stress the continuity of the course of his two predecessors--John XXIII and Paul VI. Peace-loving people throughout the world appreciated their actions for the benefit of peace.

Let us recall that one of the first steps of Paul VI was his approval of the agreement concerning the ban of nuclear weapons tests. Representatives of the Vatican began to participate more frequently in international conferences aimed at consolidating peace; they participated in the successful conclusion of the CSCE. Paul VI condemned American aggression in Vietnam, opposed all forms of racism--above all apartheid--took an active stand in favor of disarmament, opposed the escalation of feverish armaments and condemned plans to develop the neutron bomb.

The activity of Paul VI for the benefit of peace was the continuation and development of the course of John XXIII. The deceased Pope John Paul I also considered it necessary to stress in his speech that he and his church will assist all beneficial initiatives aimed at defending and consolidating peace wherever a danger is threatening it.

During the inauguration of the new pope, John Paul II, the world press also devoted its attention to these questions. It noted that in addition to other issues addressed in his first message to the cardinals, church and the world, the new pope declared that the church's task is "to make a concrete contribution to the cause of peace, development and international justice--a cause that is permanently dominant in the world." During the audience of members of the diplomatic corps accredited to the Holy See, he said, "the Vatican wishes to maintain contacts with all states regardless of their system."

In continuing the course of Pope John XXIII and Pope Paul VI, the Roman Catholic Church could undoubtedly contribute significantly to the future victory of the cause for peace. It would be all the more significant in the current international situation when the enemies of detente and cooperation among nations are striving to return the course of events to the period of "cold war".

The reactionary circles in the West would like to connect something else with the election of the new pope than just the continuation of the work of John XXIII and Paul VI--as is confirmed, for instance, first by commentaries in the French paper LE FIGARO and later in other reactionary press items. They even publicly appeal to the Roman Catholic Church to adopt a "thorough position vis-a-vis the East" and so forth. There is not even a lack of appeals to intervene in the internal affairs of the socialist countries. These appeals are undoubtedly shortsighted and extremely unwise. The ideas of peace and peaceful cooperation correspond to the most essential interests of all people, regardless of their political conviction and religious creed. John XXIII and Paul VI proved that the Catholic Church, too, can contribute to the peaceful solution of many international problems.

It is no accident that in their congratulatory messages to the new pope many state officials stressed the importance of effecting such a policy. Congratulatory telegrams were also sent by CSSR President Gustav Husak, leading officials of Poland and other socialist countries. In his telegram to John Paul II, Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, expressed the wish of "fruitful activity in the interest of international detente, friendship and peace among nations."

The spirit of Helsinki and international detente and cooperation express the interests of all people regardless of whether they are Catholic, orthodox, protestant or nonbelievers. The peace-loving public of Europe and the world continues to reckon with the Vatican's share in this overall positive effort in solving many acute international problems and in developing relations with other churches and nonbelievers on the basis of mutual respect and universal benefit.

CARTER MEMO ON EXPORTS TO SOCIALIST STATES CRITICIZED

LD312114Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 31 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Here is a note after the news: U.S. President Carter has sent a memorandum to Congress which demands no more and no less than intensified controls of exports to socialist states. Applications from U.S. firms for export permits to our countries will henceforth be investigated by a White House representative responsible for scientific and technical policy, as well as a representative from the National Security Council.

Make no mistake, scientific and technical policy and security are the last thing the memorandum is all about. This is even demonstrated by a provision, which is to drive a wedge between the socialist states by applying different conditions to different countries. This is simply a new version of an old idea of Carter's National Security Adviser Brzezinski, namely to create an effective link between U.S. trade and other questions in the hope that this will enable pressure to be applied on the socialist states.

But the other side of the coin is also clear right from the start, that for the past 61 years attempts of this kind failed to have the desired political and economic effect ever since the U.S. economic blockade against the young Soviet Union, and it is only U.S. business that feels the effects. There are more than enough potential businessmen in Western Europe and elsewhere interested in selling to the socialist countries.

What is more, before dispatching his memorandum, President Carter, who is so fond of invoking the Helsinki conference, evidently omitted to recall paragraph 6 of chapter 1 of the Final Act. By its signature the United States, too, explicitly undertook, under all circumstances to refrain from all economic pressure with the aim to subordinate the exercise of other states' sovereign rights to its own interests, and secure advantages for itself.

OFFICIALS MEET WITH CPSU STUDY DELEGATION

LD010030Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2250 GMT 31 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chief secretary of the Prague municipal party committee, today received a study delegation of the CPSU Central Committee, led by Olimp Chukanov, deputy head of a department in the party's Central Committee.

In a comradely discussion the participants exchanged experiences concerning the forms and methods of party work. Comrade Olimp Chukanov was also received today by Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek. They talked about the implementation of the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress on the future development of Czechoslovakia's cooperation with the CEMA states, particularly the Soviet Union. Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak also met with the members of the study delegation.

CHEMICAL ENGINEERING AGREEMENT WITH ROMANIA

ID312142Y Prague CTK in English 2106 GMT 31 Oct 78 ID

[Text] Bucharest, 31 Oct, CETEKA correspondent--A Czechoslovak-Romanian agreement on cooperation of the two countries in the field of chemical engineering until 980 was signed here today.

Under the agreement, Czechoslovakia and Romania will exchange supplies of equipment for various branches of the petrochemical industry.

JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT

ID311714Y Prague CTK in English 1625 GMT 31 Oct 78 ID

[Text] Prague, 31 Oct, CETEKA--Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda will arrive here in the next few days for an official visit at the invitation of Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, it was announced today.

MONGOLIAN YOUTH OFFICIALS EXCHANGE BADGES

ID311524Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 31 Oct 78 ID

[Text] Miloslav Dockal, chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Union of Youth, received an official delegation of the Central Committee of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League in Prague today. Lodongiyn Tudev, first secretary of the Mongolian Youth Organization, presented to him an honorary medal of the organization and was given in return an honorary Julius Fucik Badge in recognition of his years-long endeavor for the development of fraternal relations between the young people of both countries.

Afterward representatives of the youth organizations from Czechoslovakia and Mongolia signed a program for cooperation up to 1980. In the document both organizations pledge themselves to strive comprehensively to implement the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act and fight uncompromisingly against all manifestations of anticommunism.

INDRA RECEIVES NEW MONGOLIAN AMBASSADOR

ID312050Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 31 Oct 78 ID

[Text] Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, today received Oldziyn Dorj, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Mongolian People's Republic, who is starting his term of duty today.

REPORTAGE ON KABRHELOVA-LED DELEGATION TO HANOI

Arrives, Meets Counterparts

LD311215Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 31 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The delegation of the Czechoslovak Union of Women, headed by Marie Kabrhelova, member of the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Union of Women, was received in Hanoi yesterday afternoon by Nguyen Duy Trinh, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs. In a cordial talk, the Vietnamese representative singled out the importance of the visit of the Czechoslovak women's delegation, which in his words contributed to the further development and strengthening of friendship and solidarity between the people of both countries. In reply, Marie Kabrhelova highly appreciated the participation of Vietnamese women in the construction of socialism and the authority of their organization both at home and abroad.

Ends Visit, Departs

LD312126Y Prague CTK in English 1722 GMT 31 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, 31 Oct, CETEKA correspondent--A delegation of the Czechoslovak Union of Women, headed by its Chairman Marie Kabrhelova, ended today its seven-day official friendship visit to Socialist Vietnam.

During the visit, made at the invitation of the Union of Vietnamese Women, officials of the two organizations exchanged views on further expansion of cooperation.

Marie Kabrhelova told CETEKA before departure that the delegation was accorded a warm and friendly welcome, reflecting the friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

The people of Vietnam are deeply grateful to the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries for the internationalist help given to Vietnam at a time when its constructive efforts to build socialism are being impeded by the attacks of Cambodian reaction and the hostile policy of the Peking leadership.

Marie Kabrhelova highly appreciated the work of the Union of Vietnamese Women, and said that the Czechoslovak Women's Union will continue to aid it in its political, educational and social activities.

COLOTKA RECEIVES NEW CANADIAN AMBASSADOR

LD302347Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 30 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Peter Colotka, the Slovak premier, received in Bratislava today Peter Arthur Edward Johnston, the Canadian ambassador to Czechoslovakia. During a friendly conversation they discussed questions concerning the intensification of cooperation between both countries, in particular in the (?economic sphere.)

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE REVIEWS THIS YEAR'S HARVEST

AU311002Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 Oct 78 pp 1, 2 AU

[CTK report on the first day of the 9th session of the Czech National Council, held in Prague on 26-27 October: "Food Production on the Program"]

[Excerpts] M. Petrik, minister of agriculture and food of the Czech Socialist Republic, submitted the government report of the Czech Socialist Republic about the development of the agriculture-food product complex and life in the socialist village. The development of agricultural and food production continues successfully in the CSSR. This year--in spite of the problems for the third consecutive year caused by unfavorable climatic conditions--we have achieved the largest harvest of grain. The production plan will be fulfilled 104.3 percent, with per hectare yields of 4.03 tons, which exceeds the average hectare yields achieved in the Fifth 5-Year Plan by almost one-third, Minister Petrik said among other things.

This growth is being achieved while the number of agricultural employees is permanently declining. Compared with the situation 30 years ago, the number of persons employed in agriculture declined by 756,000, which is 57.3 percent. The decline in the number of agricultural employees is more noticeable in some decisive professions, such as tractor and combine drivers, dairy maids or cattle tenders.

KOMSOMOL EXPANDS CONTACTS WITH EUROPEAN YOUTH

AU271420Y Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 25 Oct 78 p 2 AU

[ADN correspondent V. Efros' interview with Valeriy Lordkipanidze, deputy chairman of the committee of USSR youth organizations: "Komsomol on the International Scene"]

[Excerpt] [Lordkipanidze] The Komsomol is paying particular attention to consolidating fraternal friendship and cooperation with youth unions in the socialist countries of Europe. At the same time it considers the orientation toward developing cooperation with communist and democratic youth organizations in the countries of Western Europe to be one of its main tasks. Regular bilateral meetings and festivals are taking place and exchanges of delegations with the youth of France, Finland, the FRG and Italy are being carried out. In the 3 years since Helsinki, contacts with organizations of young socialists and social democrats, liberals and radicals, as well as with their international unions have expanded. The development of cooperation with the youth movements of Western Europe that pursue a different ideological and political orientation is a characteristic of the last decade. Contacts with organizations of young social democrats from the FRG, Finland, Belgium, Norway, Sweden and other countries also are expanding gradually. This also was reflected in the participation of delegations of the international student union and a number of national social democratic youth organizations at the 28th Komsomol Congress this April. By means of such bilateral contacts, our partners better acquaint themselves with the life of Soviet youth and with the successes of real socialism.

The dialog with religious young people from European capitalist countries--with Catholics and Christian Democrats--concerning such topical questions as the struggle for peace, averting the arms race, the struggle for disarmament, for banning the neutron bomb and for the social and democratic rights of the working people has been developing more constructively from year to year.

REPORTAGE ON MOZAMBIQUE FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Arrives, Meets Fischer

LD311916Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1627 GMT 31 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Official talks began in Berlin this afternoon between the foreign ministers of the GDR and Mozambique, Oskar Fischer and Joaquim Chissano. Minister Chissano, member of the Permanent Political Committee and secretary of the FRELIMO Central Committee, arrived in the GDR today on an official visit.

The ministers exchanged information on the policies of their two states, as well as their views on international issues. Another subject discussed was the further expansion of bilateral relations.

Foreign Minister Chissano earlier laid a wreath at the Unter den Linden Memorial to the victims of fascism and militarism. The guest was welcomed in front of the memorial by Maj Gen Karl-Heinz Drews, commandant of the GDR capital, Berlin.

Fischer Hosts Dinner

LD312320Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2040 GMT 31 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Oskar Fischer, GDR foreign minister, gave a dinner in Berlin this evening for Joaquim Chissano, Mozambique foreign minister and member of the Permanent Political Committee and secretary of the Mozambique Liberation Front [FRELIMO] Central Committee on the first day of his visit.

Present at the dinner in the Palais Unter den Linden were: Werner Krolikowski, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR first deputy premier; Horst Dohlus, candidate Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Prof Dr Heinrich Homann, deputy chairman of the State Council, and other public figures. The two ministers made toasts praising the friendly bilateral relations.

Foreign Minister Fischer stated that the GDR people are following with sympathy and high regard the great efforts of Mozambique, led by the FRELIMO party, to implement the decisions of the Third FRELIMO Congress. He drew attention to the complexity and inconsistency of international development. "On the one hand, there is the influence of the forces of detente and progress, and on the other, attempts are continuing to return the world to the cold war. The opportunities for lasting peace have never been so great, yet at the same time the arms race is taking on unprecedented dimensions."

The ending of the arms race and measures toward arms limitation were today the key questions in the struggle for peace and detente, stressed Oskar Fischer. He came out against the U.S. decision to commence with the production of important components of the neutron bomb.

At the present time imperialist circles are increasing, especially in southern Africa, their machinations with the aim of transforming Zimbabwe and Namibia into puppet states, said Oskar Fischer.

He condemned the repeated acts of aggression by the southern Rhodesian racist regime against Moazmbique and other independent African states. This seriously threatened peace and security not only in Africa. The responsibility for the crimes committed by the racists "is borne also by those who give all-round support to the regimes in Pretoria and Salisbury". The GDR supported the Patriotic Front, Southwest African Peoples Organization [SWAPO] and the African National Congress [ANC] as the legitimate representatives of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa.

In conclusion Oskar Fischer confirmed the friendly relations between both states: "Our common Marxist-Leninist ideology is the basis for mutual trust."

Minister Chissano expressed the view that bilateral relations and cooperation had been further strengthened. He reported on Mozambique's political, economic and social development, particularly on the election of deputies to the parliamentary organs at various levels, on the cooperative movement, the creation of state enterprises and the campaign to eliminate illiteracy. The minister praised the GDR's backing for Mozambique's projects.

With regard to the situation in southern Africa, Chissano stated that imperialism was trying to check the inexorable advance of national liberation movements by means of new tactics. In the case of Zimbabwe and Namibia, the imperialist countries were aiming for neocolonialist settlements. He came out against the aggression of imperialism and Pretoria and Salisbury against independent neighbor states. Mozambique supported the struggle for general and complete disarmament and hoped that this development would become a major trend in international relations.

The foreign minister stressed that Mozambique regarded the socialist countries as its "natural allies in ideological, political, economic and social aspects." His GDR visit reflected Mozambique's willingness to further develop its friendly relations with the GDR.

HONECKER, STOPH GREET CSSR'S 60TH ANNIVERSARY

AU311000Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28-29 Oct 78 p 1 AU

["Greetings Telegram to Prague on 60th Anniversary of State Founding"]

[Text] To Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ and president of the CSSR; to Comrade Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Prague.

Esteemed comrades: On the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Czechoslovak state we convey to you, the the CPCZ Central Committee, the government and the fraternal people of the CSSR the most cordial greetings and congratulations from the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the GDR people.

The founding of the Czechoslovak state in 1918 was the result of a sacrificial struggle of the Czech and Slovak people against century-long foreign rule, for national independence and sovereignty. At the same time it reflected the influence of the ideas of the Great October Socialist Revolution on the struggle of the peoples for their social and national liberation.

Under the leadership of the CPCZ, the Czechoslovak working class developed more strongly into a force which consistently led the way in the struggle for national and social liberation. The crushing of fascism by the Soviet Union and the heroic resistance of the patriots of the Czech and Slovak people against the fascist occupiers created the decisive prerequisites for the victory of the Czechoslovak working class in 1948, and for its securing a happy life in freedom and socialism for the Czech and Slovak people. Thus at the same time the foundation for the truly equal, fraternal life of the Czech and Slovak people together, in a joint state, was created. This has found expression in the constitutional law about the federation, whose 10th anniversary the CSSR is celebrating these days.

Today the CSSR is a flourishing socialist state, linked with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community by bonds of fraternal friendship. Based on the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, the relations between our two parties, states and peoples are constantly strengthening and deepening. We are most deeply convinced that this development will also continue in the future, to the benefit of our peoples and socialism.

From the bottom of our hearts we wish you and the fraternal Czechoslovak people further great successes in building the developed socialist society, good health, and personal well-being.

[Signed] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers Chairman

USSR SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL COOPERATION DISCUSSED

AU310830Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28-29 Oct 78 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--A delegation headed by Dr Herbert Weiz, GDR Council of Ministers deputy chairman and minister of science and technology, returned on Friday from a visit to the USSR made at the invitation of Prof Dr Vladimir Kirillin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology. The visit served the coordination of measures for long-term deepening of scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and the USSR in promising fields. During the visit, the delegation was acquainted with new results of Soviet science and technology at leading research institutes of the USSR Academy of Sciences and at production enterprises in Moscow and Kiev.

GREETINGS SENT ON ALGERIAN LIBERATION DAY

LD312036Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1802 GMT 31 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, sent a congratulatory telegram to Houari Boumediene, Algerian president and chairman of the Revolutionary Council, to mark the 24th anniversary of the beginning of the armed liberation struggle of the Algerian people.

The message expresses the conviction that the common struggle against imperialism and reaction, for peace and social progress was a solid foundation on which to further develop friendly cooperation between the two states in political, economic and cultural fields.

AXEN RECEIVES LPRP'S PHOUMI VONGVICHIT

AU3108457Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28-29 Oct 78 p 2 AU

[Text] On Friday Hermann Axen, SED Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, received Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee Politburo and minister of education of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR]. Also present at the talk, which took place in a climate of cordiality and complete harmony, was Margot Honecker, member of the SED Central Committee and GDR minister of public education.

During the meeting tasks of deepening the fraternal relations between the SED and LPRP were discussed. Comrade Vongvichit paid tribute to the solidarity the GDR has constantly displayed to the LPDR

JOACHIM HERRMANN AWARDED ORDER OF KARL MARX

LD2914247 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0941 GMT 29 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Joachim Herrmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, has been awarded the Order of Karl Marx. The award was presented in tribute, on the occasion of his 50th birthday, today, 29 October, to the great services he has rendered in the construction of socialism and shaping the development of socialist society in the GDR. The order was awarded by the chairman of the GDR Council of State at the suggestion of the SED Central Committee Politburo and the Presidium of the GDR Council of Ministers. The Politburo today conveyed its heartiest congratulations to Herrmann.

MITTAG RECEIVES CEMA CONSTRUCTION MINISTERS

LD3116507 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1537 GMT 31 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpt] Berlin--Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, today received the construction ministers of the CEMA countries. The ministers are in the GDR for the 46th meeting of the permanent commission for construction and for this commission's 20th anniversary. The chairman of the commission, GDR Construction Minister Wolfgang Junker, reported on the course of the meeting. He stressed that the construction industry in socialist countries is developing dynamically and successfully and is making its contribution toward implementing the decisions of the 32d CEMA Council meeting. During the meeting, Guenter Mittag praised the great achievements of construction workers in developing socialism and communism.

STATE, PARTY ORGANS TO MAKE 30TH ANNIVERSARY AWARDS

LD3116107 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1502 GMT 31 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The SED Central Committee Politburo, the GDR State Council, the Council of Ministers and the FDGB National Executive Committee have made a joint resolution. It states that outstanding competition performances by GDR workers to mark the 30th anniversary of the founding of the GDR (7 October 1979) will be recognized with the presentation of high state awards. These include 250 banners of honor and high state awards, such as the Karl Marx Order, the honorary title Hero of Labor, the Patriotic Order of Merit and the Order Banner of Labor.

Banners of honor will be presented to factories and institutions, and state awards to workers from the various sectors of the national economy, from science, culture, education and the health system, as well as to troop units of the armed organs. The awards will be presented on the eve of the 30th anniversary of the GDR.

INTRA-GERMAN TALKS ON HIGHWAY MAKE GOOD PROGRESS

LD271406Y Hamburg DPA in German 1107 GMT 27 Oct 78 LD

[Summary] East Berlin--State Secretary Guenter Gaus said on Friday in East Berlin that intra-German talks on the construction of a Hamburg-Berlin highway and other traffic projects have made good progress. After a 1-hour meeting with GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier he said that there are still some open questions on the planned highway and the reopening of the Teltow Canal in Berlin. The next meeting will be held next Thursday in East Berlin. He again refused to commit himself as to when the talks will end. According to other sources, however, the chances for the agreement being initialled in November have risen considerably. Gaus described the atmosphere of the talks as "very constructive."

NEUE ZEIT COMMENT ON NEUTRON BOMB DECISION

AU311849Y East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 27 Oct 78 p 2 AU

[Commentary by "M.G.": "Cynical Decision Against Mankind"]

[Text] The term "human rights" has of late been employed very often, especially in the United States, and in most cases in an aggressive unctuous tone. Anyone with a sense of political reality--to some extent even simple knowledge of human nature is enough--has already realized that this term, used by certain quarters, is nothing but a tactical element in the strategy of detente opponents, who are using expensive stage effects in their veiling and smokescreening game designed to divert attention from their own aggressive intention and their disregard of the most elementary human rights in their own sphere of power.

The latest decision by President Carter to have important parts of the neutron bomb produced throws a revealing light on the cynicism of such a policy. By now everyone knows that this weapon essentially preserves material assets while bringing death and destruction to human beings and any form of life. People all over the world have impressively protested the production of this "clean weapon." Their voice was ignored by the U.S. administration. Man's right to live in peace and security is being disregarded and threatened by this decision. "Of all nuclear weapons that have been invented since the end of World War II the neutron bomb in all probability would be the first one that might conceivably be used after Nagasaki," the well-known U.S. publicist Daniel Ellsberg declared.

In their boundless perfidy the opponents of detente give as the reason for all steps toward a further escalation of the arms race the fairy tale of the threat by a country that in the past 6 decades has submitted more than 100 proposals for safeguarding peace and for disarmament--the USSR. This and the other socialist countries have consistently advocated that material and intellectual potentials tied by armament be finally utilized for solving urgent world social and economic problems. With this attitude the countries of socialism have amply proved that in their policy man always has priority. Together with all peace-loving forces in the world it will be possible to continue the course of detente which--this requires no further proof--best serves the benefit of mankind.

IMPORTANCE OF VOLUNTARY WORK DAY STRESSED

DW311045Y East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1005 GMT 29 Oct 78 DW

[Weekly economic review by Karl-Heinz Gerstner]

[Excerpts] Yesterday's 28 October will hold a significant place in the history of our socialist state. Several million working people were working in honor of the 30th anniversary of our republic. Joint action for joint benefit--that made voluntary work a great thing. Reports from all parts of the country demonstrate today that yesterday's work was done with vitality everywhere. Three shifts have worked in many cases so that a full day's production was achieved, and sometimes even more.

For the initiators of that work, the working people of VEB Electro-Kohle Berlin-Lichtenberg, it was, of course, a matter of honor to carry out that work particularly well. The original plan was to achieve additional production worth M200,000 that day. In the preparatory work of last week further possibilities have come up so that the Elektro-Kohle workers increased their target of the day by M400,000. They surpassed that increase yesterday by M220,000. It would have been impossible to score such an outstanding success unless the whole collective devoted all its energy.

The Fritz-Heckert-works of Karl-Marx-Stadt, an important machine tool producer, achieved production yesterday that was worth a million marks. The value alone does not reveal the significance of the day's achievements. The highly productive machines that were produced yesterday in that large enterprise, contribute considerably to the increase of labor production on our national economy, and are therefore important for the increase of national income. Every product of the comprehensive plan for industrial output that was made yesterday, brings us closer to our goal.

Why were such achievements made yesterday? In order to confirm the political dedication of our socialist cause through work deeds. Press operator Erich Schubert of Elektro-Kohle Berlin stated plainly and clearly: If we workers become active, we are doing it to increase the strength of socialism; we know: What is good for society is good for every individual.

Was that not like the atmosphere at your place of employment? Yesterday brought us closer to each other, so I believe that it was a great day.

Referring now to tires: At the moment the demand for radial tires cannot be fully met. We have set up considerable production capacities for radial tires in Fuerstenwalde and Riesa, and production increases year by year; but so does the demand, only faster. Every year 180,000 passenger cars are newly licensed. We now have an inventory of 2.5 million passenger cars, and it will be 2.8 million 2 years from now. Small wonder that tire demands increase rapidly. Thus, some people will have to go on using diagonal tires. After all, this was all we had until only recently. Work is being done on the expansion of our radial-tire production. But also in this field we have some export commitments.

Dear listeners, a consequence of the numerous newly licensed passenger cars is the rapidly increasing requirements on driving schools. Since very long waiting periods were incurred for applicants of a driver's license in the past few years, a new driving-school ordinance was devised a year ago.

This ordinance made it possible to include motor-vehicle transport enterprises and motor pools of large enterprises in the training process. The circle or driving teachers became greater, as did the circle or learners. In many places the waiting periods were reduced. In the year following the introduction of the new driving school ordinance, 300,000 people obtained their driver's license. Thus, we have made true headway in this field.

Dear listeners, during my visit to Gera, I was pleasantly surprised at seeing how this Thuringia bezirk capital has developed. I had not been there for 2 years. Much has changed since then. The new city center has become consolidated. Old historical buildings were renovated and combined into fine ensembles of urban construction with new buildings, fine apartment buildings and public buildings.

What is striking in Gera is that the era of the great demolition has already begun here which other towns still have ahead of themselves. In several downtown places, whole groups of buildings have been torn down which were beyond repair. Many decrepit apartments and backyards have disappeared and space was created for new streets and modern apartment buildings, which will be built there in the near future. Most impressive is the new residential district of Lusan. Gera-Lusan is a child of the 8th party congress. By now, 23,000 people are living there; by the end of the year the 8,000th apartment will be turned over to its tenants; and by 1983 45,000 people will be living in Lusan.

BRIEFS

GDR-U.S. SCIENCE ACADEMIES' ACCORD--An agreement between the GDR Academy of Sciences and the U.S. National Academy of Sciences on the exchange of scientists was signed in Washington on Monday [23 October]. It had been initialed this May in Berlin. The head of the GDR delegation, Prof Dr Claus Grote, secretary general of the Academy of Sciences, and Thomas F. Malone, foreign secretary of the U.S. Academy of Sciences, attached their signatures to the document in the academy building in Washington. Prof Dr Grote stressed that this exchange of scientists between the academies further consolidates the coexistence policy between the two states. After the signing Philip Handler, U.S. academy president, gave a reception for the GDR delegation. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Oct 78 p 2 AU]

AID FOR LAOS--"On 25 October a delegation of the FDGB Federal Executive handed solidarity goods valued at more than one million marks to the Lao trade unions. The goods--children's foodstuffs, medicines, fabrics, blankets, air mattresses and other goods, carried by an Interflug special plane, landed in the Laotian capital on the same day". At a meeting at which a message by FDGB Federal Executive Chairman Harry Tisch was also read, Sanan Southichak, chairman of the General Lao Trade Union Federation, praised the internationalist cooperation between both class organizations and gave thanks for the fraternal assistance rendered by the GDR party, government and working people to the Lao people. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Oct 78 p 2 AU]

CONGOLESE DELEGATION--Berlin--Jean-Pierre Ngombe, first secretary of the Congolese Socialist Youth Union Central Committee and member of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labor, arrived in the GDR on Thursday for a friendship visit. The delegation also includes Dominique Mbouma, secretary of the Central Committee of the Congolese Socialist Youth Union. The visit is expression of the firm relations over many years between both youth organizations Official talks between both organizations began in the evening. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1733 GMT 26 Oct 78 LD]

MAROTHY-LED KISZ DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MOSCOW

LD290100Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 28 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The KISZ delegation headed by Laszlo Marothy [member of the MSZMP Politburo and first secretary of the KISZ Central Committee] arrived home from Moscow. Its members participated in the remembrances held on the 60th anniversary of the Komsomol.

OFFICIALS ATTEND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

LD272110Y Budapest MTI in English 1100 GMT 27 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 27 Oct, MTI--The autumn session of the Hungarian National Assembly continued its work today. Present at the conference were Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, Gyorgy Lazar, Antal Apro, Bela Biszku, Jeno Fook, Sandor Gaspar, Karoly Nemeth and Istvan Sarlos, all members of the HSWP Political Committee. Present were the secretaries of the Central Committee and the members of the government. A number of heads and members of the diplomatic missions in Budapest were seated in the diplomatic boxes.

In accordance with the adopted agenda the deputies continued the debate over the minister's report on the state of public education.

INTERIOR MINISTER ON TOURISM, TRAVEL, SECURITY PROBLEMS

LD302300Y Budapest MTI in English 1016 GMT 30 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 29 Oct, MTI--"In our experiences the foreigners coming to our countries--with few exceptions--abide by our laws, still we cannot say that everything is in order. The criminal tendency is going slightly upwards in this field, which is obviously connected with the past growth of tourism, and with the fact that some foreigners--sometimes with the help of Hungarian citizens--are trying, in a more or less organized way, to smuggle various goods, jewellry, currency and pieces of art and to sell them illegally," said Minister of Internal Affairs Andras Benkei in an interview to NEPSZABADSAG. The daily's Sunday edition carries the interview with the minister on tourism and public security and on the work of the police.

Andras Benei explains in the interview that the international character of the so-called traveling crime has strengthened lately. Hungarian policy are taking firm action to prevent the spread of illegal trading with foreign currency. They are focusing on quelling the so-called street trading. As in public places like streets, beside objects of minor value, the stolen things of foreign perpetrators are also sold ever more frequently. "The booming traffic in foreign currency creates favourable conditions for the forgers of Western money to put the counterfeited notes into circulation. Some foreigners are even aware that if they pass on the forged notes in the street they run a much slighter risk of being caught out than if they tried to exchange the currency in banks. And also in this way they shift over responsibility to the recipient, pointed out the minister. He said also that police protection extends also to national treasures and arts of piece.

It also causes a great problem that many of the foreign cars, of which two million entered the country so far, cause serious traffic accidents.

The minister of internal affairs elaborated on the new law decree on passports and foreign travels. He explained that the former passport regulations could meet their goal satisfactorily." However, life goes on, we have developed a lot, the requirements have grown and the rights of the citizens must be given a broader scope."

"The new law decree stipulates that traveling abroad is within the rights of every Hungarian citizen, which can be practiced in compliance with the restrictions carried by the law decree,"--in connection with the disqualifications he said that the former regulation contained criteria which determined categorically who should be excluded from granting a travel perission, exemption of which prohibition could be granted by the minister of internal affairs exclusively. The new decree dissolved this rigidness in the case of some of the disqualifications. Leaving to the discretion of the passport authority to consider the possibility of a favourable decision even if some of the disqualifications hold true for the applicant, and refuse the application only in the case if granting a travel permission would be incompatible with social interests," said Andras Benkei adding: "The scope of discretion of the passport authorities has been expanded to the favour of the citizens...the passport authorities will in the future be compelled to refuse passport applications only in the most justified cases." He pointed out also that passport applications to the European socialist countries have also so far been granted in almost every occasion. This year 96 percent of the claims for travel to the non-socialist states were decided positively. "The limits are mostly put by our shortage of hard currency. The above 4 percent were also refused with this explanation." Essentially this is the reason why the new regulation either does not effect changes on the frequency of travels.

In answer for the question if there are many defectors lately, the minister said their number, compared to the total of those who travel to foreign countries, is marginal.

Asked about abolishment of the consular passports the minister explained that the new law decree rules this way because "the country, too, wishes to foster more intimate relations with those thousands of Hungarians who are living far from their native country. For this reason the consular passports held by these persons will be substituted by the same documents held by ordinary Hungarian citizens." Those who hold these passports will not need special permission to visit Hungary.

Last year 0.2 percent of all crimes were political offences, the situation did not change basically this year either, said the interior minister. "The policy of our party does not favour the development of hostile phenomena directed against our country. It is our impression that the massive propaganda drive of our enemies, although they apply new means and methods every year, has little success in undermining the trust and loyalty of our citizens."

The minister of internal affairs also explained that the number of offences against public order and public security is on the decline. Many of the crimes against property are encouraged by the lack of due control or the slackness of it. Noting the remark that there are few policemen in the streets at night. The minister said that the complaint at ensuring greater security to larger settlements and to cities is quite founded. Both in this field and in traffic control the necessary steps will be taken and new technical devices introduced, promised the minister.

Finally Andras Benkei pointed out that in the various fields of the policemen's work, the help of the citizens is indispensable and very valuable, as previous experiences have also shown.

GIEREK DISCUSSES BILATERAL RELATIONS WITH FRG'S KOSCHNICK

LD312350Y Warsaw PAP in English 2108 GMT 31 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 31 Oct, PAP--First Secretary of the PUWP CC Edward Gierek today met Vice Chairman of the SPD Hans Koschnick who has been staying in Poland at the head of a city of Bremen delegation.

The talk, in which member of the Political Bureau, Secretary of the PUWP CC Stefan Olszowski and PUWP CC Secretary Ryszard Frelek took part, covered the key problems of further normalization and development of relations between Poland and the Federal Republic of Germany, in consistence with the treaty of 1970, a joint statement by the two leaders and the concluded agreements. Some current questions related to the continuation and deepening of detente, curbing the arms race and initiating disarmament also came up for discussion. The talk passed in an atmosphere of mutual understanding.

JAGIELSKI RECEIVES LIBYAN BANK EXECUTIVE FOR TALKS

LD312117Y Warsaw PAP in English 1722 GMT 31 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 31 Oct, PAP--Vice Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski here today, received Governor of the Central Bank of Libya Kassem M. Sherlal now on a visit to Poland. They reviewed questions connected with the financial cooperation between the Libyan Jamahiriyah and Poland. During the talks present were Chairman of Narodowy Bank Polski Witold Bien and Libyan Ambassador to Poland Hassuna Ashur.

FOREIGN MINISTER WOJTASZEK TO VISIT LONDON 6-7 NOVEMBER

LD311618Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 31 Oct 78 LD

[Text] It has been officially announced in Warsaw that Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek is to visit London on 6-7 November. The Polish guest will be received by Foreign Secretary David Owen.

POLISH-JAPANESE TRADE IMBALANCE, POTENTIALS DISCUSSED

LD312136Y Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 31 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 31 Oct, PAP--For the past few years Polish purchases in Japan have been showing an upward trend while the exports continued to diminish. This has resulted in the deepening of Poland's deficit in trade with Japan, a phenomenon common for many other countries even the most highly industrialized ones. Poland's deficit is, however, on the average twice as high as that of majority of other countries, socialist states included.

The Polish side has many a time stressed that such development of Polish-Japanese trade relations arouses a justified concern.

Deficit in the Polish trade with Japan is admissible only as a temporary phenomenon and it cannot be maintained at the present level as this would weaken Poland's payment ability which in turn decides about the size of Polish foreign purchases, also on the Japanse market. The situation also arouses concern of Japanese industrialists and businessmen.

Koji Kobayashi, chairman of the Japanese-Polish Economic Committee, stated that the lack of equilibrium was becoming a serious problem in the light of rapidly increasing volume of turnover.

Poland's plans of export expansion are based among other things on the assumption that countries from which she has been buying extensively over the last few years will on their part increase the imports of Polish goods. Polish businessmen complain about the difficult access to Japanese market, high costs of promotion and sales of Polish articles and other barriers.

The Polish side frequently stressed also the significance of introducing more advanced forms of trade, especially those involving industrial coproduction.

Japan, unlike other industrialised capitalist countries, does not seem particularly interested in the expansion of cooperation and adheres to traditional forms of trade. She is more inclined, on the other hand, to cooperate on the markets of third countries where she is constructing huge industrial projects under turn-key agreements. Poland could join in with her services in the area of geology, mining, designing and assembly works, construction of tanks, power-engineering equipment, stores for chemical plants and pipelines. Poland boasts of quite an experience in those services which she has rendered to many countries. Last but not least is the fact that both countries have a well-developed organizational network in many parts of the world and maintain special relations with the developing countries. Therefore, there exist possibilities at present to put declarations concerning Polish-Japanese cooperation on third markets into practice.

GIEREK, OTHER LEADERS ATTEND ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

LD311038Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 31 Oct 78 LD

[Text] A meeting took place today to discuss the provisions of the national socioeconomic plan for the coming year. The meeting was chaired by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and attended by Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council and Piotr Jaroszewicz, Council of Ministers chairman. Members of the highest party and state authorities, the first secretaries of the party voivodship committees and voivodes took part in the deliberations.

Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz read a report. Social aims occupy a key place in the plan's provisions. There will be a further rise in the population's real incomes. Meeting provisions in this respect is conditioned by a consistent inplementation of the policy of a moderate increase in the cost of living and stricter control over the movement of prices. The tasks of the past few months were discussed during the meeting, as were the fundamental directions of socioeconomic development in the coming year in housing construction, in industry, in farming and also in foreign trade.

Speaking at the conclusion of the debate, Edward Gierek stated: "We are coming to the end of the present decade, the balance of which, (?despite existing problems), will be positive. This balance consists in a considerable improvement in our community's standards of living, an unprecedented improvement in working conditions, modernization of our industry and Poland's growing international standing. These effects could be even greater if we manage to end this year satisfactorily, and if the remaining 2 months are a period of strenuous effort."

Press Highlights Conference

LD312330Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0530 GMT 31 Oct 78 LD

[Press review]

[Text] The entire press carries frontpage reports on the national economic conference held yesterday at the PZPR Central Committee headquarters, quoting and commenting upon speeches made by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz, as well as discussion highlights.

Our economic cadres, the first secretary said, have to get used to working under difficult conditions when capitalist countries' economic recession has led to growing discrimination in their trade with socialist countries, including Poland. We must do our best to see that imports insure the supply of raw and other materials indispensable for production and elements of coproduction.

Deepening the all-round economic cooperation with the Soviet Union and other CEMA countries is of essential importance for a positive implementation of our goals.

Gathering as sufficient quantity of potatoes, fruit and vegetables for the winter is a task of particular importance for our population. Despite agricultural difficulties this year, all regions and larger towns must build up their own reserves so that there will be no shortage of these goods on the market in winter and spring.

Speaking of difficulties with investment projects, the first secretary pointed out that they result primarily from the great extension of the investment front. We need iron discipline in this domain. Improving the quality of produced goods is an equally important problem, because the raw and other materials are today much too valuable to be wasted. Notwithstanding existing difficulties, the working people's living standards are exactingly cared for. We must be concerned with a just repartition of remuneration for work, hygiene and safety at work, conditions of commuting and supplies for working families in the winter period.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers devoted the greater part of his paper to a negative industrial phenomenon--unsatisfactory improvement of management effectiveness.

In the part of his report devoted to implementation of the social program, Piotr Jaroszewicz spoke about the particularly important tasks, in both the fourth quarter of the current year and the first quarter of 1979, connected with investment in energy. As we know, the point here is to combat energy difficulties during the winter.

PZPR'S WERBLAN DISCUSSES SCIENCE AT SEJM SESSION

AU311156Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Oct 78 p 4 AU

[PAP report on speech by PZPR Deputy Andrzej Werblan on scientific development at the 26 October session of the Polish Sejm]

[Excerpt] The Seventh PZPR Congress recommended that the network of higher schools and the standards of student recruitment should be consolidated in the present 5-year period, thus responding to economic and demographic inplications. [paragraph continues]

This line is compatible with the rather general conviction in scientific circles that, following a period of a rapid increase in the number of higher schools, it is necessary to shift the accent to educational quality. The 12th plenum resolutions entitle us to assert that all efforts and initiatives to strengthen the qualitative aspects of scientific life will be supported by our party and by state authorities. The creative participation of scientists of all generations, of various ideological origins and of various scientific schools in the scientific life of people's Poland, which reflects acceptance of the socialist political principles and of the conditions of the people's state, as one of the valuable and traditional aspects of that life. This applies to all sciences, including the social sciences and humanities. The party and state policy avoids polarizing scientific views to the method of scientific discussion, which is the only proper method.

The scientific community is independent and self-dependent in settling the problems of scientific phenomena, of scientific degrees and titles, of evaluating proposals with regard to manning scientific posts and of objectively appraising scientific works. This model of scientific life is advantageous for science and, at the same time, favors the process of uniting the scientific community in its work for the socialist fatherland. It is significant that, for years, all attempts to interfere with the state of affairs and to practically exploit science for nonscientific purposes have been made by antisocialist forces. The fact that overwhelming sections of our scientific community have effectively rebuffed these attempts well attests to its maturity. Our socialist state and our party regard the scientists and creators of scientific-technical progress and all those whose ideas and efforts help enrich our country's intellectual and cultural potential with esteem.

The PZPR deputies' club, Deputy A. Werblan said, supports the government's program for strengthening the role of science and technology in the country's socioeconomic development, in the conviction that implementing this program will help further strengthen the alliance of science and labor, will stimulate the creative and qualitative factors in our life and will increase our people's material and spiritual resources.

DIFFICULT WEATHER INHIBITS FARMERS' FIELDWORK

LD302322Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 30 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpts] Despite difficult weather conditions this year, autumn fieldwork is nearing completion in the northeastern region. The sowing of cereals has been completed in all voivodships, though the sowing plan has not been fulfilled. In Bialystok and Lomza Voivodships, only a small percent are of the planned acreage has not been sown, but progress was more difficult in Suwalki Voivodship, where 25 percent of the acreage was left unsown. This work will now be performed in the spring. Just as in the rest of the country, the root crops harvest is proceeding in Olsztyn Voivodship under very difficult conditions. The wet and slimy soil makes use of heavy equipment difficult and often impossible. The fact that, in such conditions, 95 percent of the potatoes have been gathered, and 60 percent of the sugar beets, must be regarded as a success. Lifting potatoes from the remaining 2,500 hectares is a matter for the next few days. Lifting of sugar beets will take a little longer. However, the farmers of Warmia and Mazury also have cause to be worried. Paying no attention to agrotechnical dates, they made use of every moment of fine weather, but they failed to sow cereals over the entire planned acreage. In such a situation, preparing the land and adequate quantities of grain for the spring cereals sowing is of utmost importance.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN LISTS MINISTRY OF INTERIOR CHANGES

AU311819Y Bucharest OFFICIAL BULLETIN in Romanian No 88, 4 Oct 78 p 1 AU

[Text] The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees:

Article 1: Comrade Lt Gen Nicolae Plesita has been released from his position of first deputy minister of interior.

Article 2: Comrade Romus Dima has been released from his position of secretary of state in the Ministry of Interior, and has been appointed to the position of deputy minister of interior.

Article 3: Comrade Maj Gen Gheorghe Zagoneanu has been appointed to the position of secretary of state of the Ministry of Interior.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

EXPLOSION, FIRE AT PITESTI REFINERY; CEAUSESCU DIRECTS RESCUE

AU312047Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 31 Oct 78 AU

[Text] During the night of 30-31 October a serious technical accident took place at the refinery in the Pitesti petrochemical combine. The accident was caused by a powerful explosion at the catalytic cracking section. The explosion put a number of refinery installations out of commission. Apart from material loss, the accident has claimed human victims. Nine refinery operating personnel died, others were injured.

Immediately after the accident occurred, the RCP secretary general and president of the republic, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, went to the scene of the accident and directed the entire rescue of the injured and the action of localizing and extinguishing the fire, as well as actions to eliminate the consequences of the accident. Comrades Elena Ceausescu; Manea Manescu, prime minister of the government; and other comrades of the party-state leadership arrived together with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at the Pitesti combine. The leadership of the Ministry of Chemical Industry, leadership cadres and specialists from other ministries also arrived at the scene.

Owing to the measures that were adopted and to the energetic activity carried out by the civilian and military firemen and the refinery personnel, within a few hours the consequences of the accident were reduced and the fire was extinguished. Urgent measures were taken to get the injured to the hospital, where they were given all necessary medical care. The party general secretary also recommended immediate measures to help the families of the injured.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, together with the government leadership, the leadership of the Ministry of Chemical Industry and of other industrial ministries, with the industrial petrochemical central and with the local party-state bodies, worked out a set of measures to rapidly put the installations affected by the explosion and fire back into operation.

The Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee set up a party-state commission which will examine the cause of this technical accident, and will draw conclusions to strengthen the degree of security of the operation of industrial installations, both in the chemical field and in other branches of the national economy.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING 31 OCTOBER

AU3118444Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 31 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, today presided over a meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee. The Executive Political Committee examined and approved the program on the people's supplies for the last quarter of the current year, and for the first quarter of 1979, which has been worked out on the basis of recommendations made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. The program envisages the necessary measures to insure proper supplies for the people; that is, a wide range of basic foodstuffs and a variety of high quality industrial consumer goods. The program has been formulated in close accordance with consumer requirements determined by the more pronounced increase in the people's incomes, and by proceeding to the second stage of increasing workers' remuneration. Thus the commodity stock which has been envisaged for the fall-winter period is larger than that sold in the preceding period.

The Executive Political Committee also established a number of tasks for the bodies responsible for implementing all targets of the supply program. It was recommended that the Ministry of Domestic Trade, Central Union of Consumer Cooperatives [CENTROCOOP], the people's councils and the other people responsible for catering continue to take persevering action to improve the organizational framework and operation of the trade and public food supply network, and to insure smooth supplies up to the standard and the product range envisaged for the people.

The Executive Political Committee discussed and approved the customs code of the Socialist Republic of Romania, an important bill regarding our country's customs policy. Its provisions will give an impetus to developing and modernizing our national economy, to expanding Romania's participation in the international division of labor, to intensified scientific-cultural exchange with other countries, and to promoting international tourism while protecting the national cultural heritage and the general interests of the Romanian people. On the basis of systematized and unified customs norms, the control role played by the customs bodies for respecting the state monopoly on foreign trade will be strengthened, and an increased responsibility of the central bodies, of productive units, of foreign trade enterprises and of the other socialist units will be insured with respect to all changes of goods.

The customs code includes--along the line of settlements regarding those goods that cross the border--specifications regarding bringing in and taking goods out of the country by individuals, exemptions from customs deeds and responsibilities, and punishments in case customs norms are not respected. The customs code will be published in the official bulletin.

At the end of the meeting the Executive Political Committee discussed and resolved matters pertaining to the current party-state activity and adopted appropriate measures.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS STATE COUNCIL MEETING 31 OCTOBER

AU312109Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 31 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 31 Oct, AGERPRES--A meeting of the State Council was held on October 31, chaired by President Nicolae Ceausescu. The meeting was attended by the guests: Prime Minister Manea Manescu, deputy prime ministers, ministers and other executives of main bodies, chairmen of standing commissions of the Grand National Assembly.

The State Council discussed and endorsed the decree on retaining a percentage of the gross output for social use, and the decree on certain measures concerning the civil defense.

The State Council discussed and ratified: The treaty of friendship and collaboration between the Socialist Republic of Romania and Democratic Kampuchea, concluded in Phnom Penh on May 29, 1978; the technical and economic cooperation agreement between the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the government of the Kingdom of Morocco, signed in Bucharest on June 28, 1978; the trade agreement between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Zaire, signed in Bucharest on August 6, 1978; the agreement between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, on the mutual protection and guarantee of invested capital, signed in Islamabad on January 21, 1978; the convention on the juridical status and the facilities of the international center of scientific and technological information, concluded in Moscow, on June 26, 1978; the convention between the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on solving and preventing double citizenships, signed in Moscow, on June 28, 1978; the convention between the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria on the protection, maintenance and reconstitution of the border line and of the border signs in the land area of the Romanian-Bulgarian state frontier, signed on May 27, 1978; the convention between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland regarding judicial assistance in civil and commercial matters, signed in London on June 15, 1978; the convention on avoiding double taxation of incomes and assets of the juristic persons, concluded at Ulaanbaatar, on May 19, 1978; the convention between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Kingdom of Sweden on avoiding double taxation as regards the income and wealth tax and the protocol on the convention, concluded at Stockholm, on December 22, 1978; the protocol concluded at Islamabad, on January 23, 1978, regarding the modifications of the agreement of economic, technical and scientific cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. At the same time, the State Council accepted the amendments to the annexed rules of the international convention on human life protection at sea, concluded in London on June 17, 1960.

All mentioned decrees had been previously debated and approved by the standing commissions of the Grand National Assembly, as also by the Legislative Council.

The State Council then analyzed and approved the report on the efficiency of the investments made on the Iron Gates system, and adopted in this connection the decree approving the record on the ending of the execution of the Iron Gates hydropower and navigation system, concluded in Belgrade, on October 1, 1977.

The State Council notes that the works of this important hydropower and navigation project, a fruit of friendly cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia were realized ahead of term, with a saving of investments and with a power topping the project provisions. The high technico-economic performances of this objective result from the fact that during the period since its commissioning, every year marked a generation by 500 million KWH more than plan provisions, under conditions of cutting down the cost and recovering the whole investment before the initially planned terms.

In continuing the proceedings, the State Council debated and approved the report of the commission for the analysis of the activity of solving the proposals, intimations, complaints and applications of the working people addressed to the State Council over January 1-August 31, 1978 and the report of the Council of Ministers regarding the resolving of the proposals, intimations, complaints and applications of the working people in the first half of 1978.

The State Council assessed in the positive the way in which the proposals, intimations, complaints and applications of the working people were solutioned, and recommended the Council of Ministers and the commission under the State Council to work further on for a better organization and unfolding of this activity. Likewise, the State Council recommended the ministries, the other central bodies, the people's councils and the socialist units to most responsibly concern themselves with the resolution of the problems mentioned by citizens in letters and during audiences in conformity with the country's legal provisions.

The State Council then examined the report comprising the conclusions of the control regarding the legality of building some privately-owned dwellings in the Piatra Neamt Municipality. From checkings made, it was found out that some persons in the Piatra Neamt Municipality built for themselves privately-owned dwellings of a villa type, through abuses and other serious violations of legal provisions, of the rules of socialist ethics and equity.

The State Council decided that the state should take possession of these buildings built through the violation of the country's laws. They are to be made available to the working people directly working in production. The State Council then solved routine questions.

CEAUSESCU GRANTS INTERVIEW TO ARGENTINE DAILY

AU301035Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Oct 78 pp 1, 5 AU

[Text of interview granted by President Nicolae Ceausescu to Marcos Cytrynblum, special envoy of the Argentine daily CLARIN, on 19 October in Bucharest]

[Text] Question: Mr President, how do you assess Romanian-Argentine relations and what are the future prospects of the ties between the two countries? In your opinion, which are the most favorable fields for cooperation?

Answer: I would like to mention with great satisfaction that Romanian-Argentine relations have recorded a continuous development in recent years. They can be characterized as good, both regarding the development of economic, scientific-technical and cultural exchanges, and the cooperation of our countries' representatives on the international plane. I believe that there are opportunities for substantially expanding economic exchanges in the coming years, particularly production sharing, including on third markets. As a matter of fact, this year's visits to Romania by the Argentine marine commander and minister of foreign affairs have facilitated new prospects for expanding cooperation between the two countries.

From this viewpoint, I would like to mention that, while Romanian imports from Argentina have substantially increased, our exports are unfortunately much smaller, something which has created a serious imbalance. In order to promote a broad development of economic cooperation, it is necessary to insure, along with appropriate imports from Argentina, greater imports of Romanian products by Argentina, thus establishing an equal trade payments balance. I believe that the development of Romania and Argentina creates conditions for a strong expansion of economic exchanges. We attach particular importance to production sharing with Argentina, both on a bilateral basis and on third markets.

Likewise, it is necessary to intensify cooperation in science, technology and culture, and to increase the exchanges of delegations and citizens of our countries. I believe that the common origin of the two peoples and the language and culture affinities which give a special significance to Romanian-Argentine relations can facilitate greater cooperation.

Question: After the conclusion of the Belgrade Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, you mentioned the appearance of new complications in international life as a result of the more accentuated trend toward a new redivision of the world into zones of influence and domination. How do you view this new division of the world; and what role should underdeveloped countries assume when faced with this new situation? What are the general guidelines of Romania's policy on this new division of the world?

Answer: Indeed, profound changes have occurred in international life and radical shifts have occurred in the balance of power. Generally speaking, I believe that these changes create favorable conditions for the struggle of peoples to attain independence and free socioeconomic development, and to establish new relations of equality and respect for each nation's independence and sovereignty.

At the same time, it is obvious that the evolution of international life is not taking place in a linear upswing of the forces advocating independence and peace, but with the existence of pretty sharp contradictions and the intensification of trends toward a new redivision of the world into spheres of influence. This redivision aims either at consolidating positions of domination, or at obtaining new positions in various parts of the world, using both economic and military means for this purpose. It seems that greater emphasis is currently being laid on economic means, but unfortunately there are still states which resort to force in order to attain their goals. In these circumstances, we believe it necessary for the countries that are the target of this redivision--generally speaking I am referring to the developing countries and the small and medium-sized states--to take more resolute action to defend their national independence and to oppose the imperialist and colonialist trends of domination under any form. It is necessary that the developing countries should take steadfast action, in close solidarity with the socialist countries and other progressive forces everywhere, to defend their independence, to take over their national riches and to solve the existing complex problems, including those pertaining to underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order, to the benefit of all nations.

In this respect Romania firmly acts to develop relations with all states. Of course we devote great attention to socialist countries, developing countries and nonalined states, but we also expand relations with the developed capitalist countries, firmly basing our relations on equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, nonuse of force and the threat of force, and noninterference in domestic affairs. Only on this basis can one make new progress in building a better and more just world, in which each nation can develop in freedom, without any outside interference.

Question: How do you assess the current stage of East-West relations? What are the weak and strong points of world detente?

Answer: East-West relations, or the relations between socialist and capitalist countries, are an element of contemporary international life. Of course, they play an important part in the evolution of the world situation. One could say that these relations are currently reflected in a continuous process of cooperation and search with a view to solving world problems on the basis of principles of peaceful coexistence. This has actually led to a certain trend toward detente, which unfortunately still has a long way to go until it strongly asserts itself and becomes a feature of international life. There is no doubt that the aforementioned contraditions continuously endanger the course toward detente and cooperation. However, as I have already mentioned, the complex problems of international life are of interest not only to the socialist and capitalist countries, but also to the developing countries, which actually constitute the great majority of states and play an important part both in international life, and in developing detente and solving complex problems in a democratic way. The consolidation of detente presupposes the active and fully equal participation of all states in the international life and the settlement of the complex problems facing mankind, including those concerning underdevelopment, without which one can hardly talk about stability, real detente and peace.

Question: How would you assess the results of the Helsinki documents?

Answer: The signing of the Helsinki documents represented an important factor in developing relations of cooperation, and in the efforts to achieve security in Europe. Obviously, this also had implications for the entire world. Unfortunately, very few of the provisions of these documents have been implemented in actual fact, and the Belgrade conference ended with unsatisfactory results. That is why we believe that all states participating in the Helsinki conference should intensify their efforts to implement these documents, which are a single whole. Along these lines, we believe that more resolute action should be taken to prepare the next meeting in Madrid, by laying particular emphasis on the problems of military disengagement and disarmament, which are the key element in the achievement of security and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

Question: Mr President, you were and are one of the main advocates of a peaceful solution of the Middle East situation. After the Camp David agreements and the following events, how do you see the situation in the Middle East?

Answer: Indeed, Romania has always advocated a settlement of the Middle East conflict through peaceful negotiations between all interested parties. We have always considered that this presupposes Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, and the settlement of the Palestinian problem, on the basis of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, including the creation of their own state. At the same time, the peaceful solution of the conflict must lead to insuring the integrity and sovereignty of all states in that area.

Of course, after the Camp David agreements, the situation has radically changed. One must say, however, that these agreements have not yet led to a clarification on the basic Middle East problems; namely, the problem of the Palestinian people's self-determination, including the creation of their independent state. Therefore, the situation is still very complicated.

In our opinion, it is necessary to continue to make efforts to convene a meeting, either in Geneva or elsewhere, with the participation of all interested countries and parties, including the PLO, under the aegis of the United Nations. This meeting should help the negotiations for an overall solution of all Middle East problems. Of course, the agreements between Egypt and Israel are part of such an overall settlement.

The progress of the current negotiations should lead to creating conditions for the organization of such a meeting. Only an overall settlement--which should lead to Israel's withdrawal from the territories occupied in 1967 and to a solution of the Palestinian people's problem--can insure a just and lasting peace as well as peaceful coexistence between all Middle East states.

As for Romania, it will continue to act in this direction. It is necessary that everything should be done to solve the Middle East problems as soon as possible. We believe that Argentina can also make an important contribution in this respect.

Question: A short while ago Chairman Hua Kuo-feng paid a visit to Romania. How does this visit accord with Romania's policy of cooperation with all socialist countries?

Answer: Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's visit to Romania is a natural consequence of the good relations between the two countries, and between the RCP and CCP. It is also an answer to previous visits, including my visit to China last May. At the same time, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's visit is part and parcel of the overall policy of Romania, which firmly militates for developing relations of cooperation with all socialist countries, and overcoming misunderstandings and divergencies between certain socialist countries.

I would mention with great satisfaction that both my May visit to China and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's August visit to Romania ended with good results, thus opening up new prospects for developing relations of cooperation between the two parties and countries in all fields of activity. It is on this basis that we assessed Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's visit to Romania as a historic event in the relations between our parties and countries, an event of profound international significance.

Question: Mr President, you had an exchange of views with President Carter in connection with the existing opportunities for Korea's peaceful reunification. What are the prospects for this process and on what bases do you think that it could be attained?

Answer: During my talks with President Carter we gave priority to matters concerning bilateral reactions and their development in all fields, as well as to a number of international problems. In this framework, we obviously exchanged views on the question of Korea's peaceful reunification, too. I had a detailed discussion on this issue with DPRK President Kim Il-song during my visit this year to that country. I must state that the DPRK leadership firmly advocates the country's peaceful reunification under conditions that take into account the desires of the two sides, but which also obviously require a process of profound democratization in the south and an understanding with the United States which should lead to the withdrawal of that country's troops from South Korea. Taking into consideration this orientation, I believe that there are prospects for peacefully solving the problems of Korea's reunification in the aforementioned spirit.

Question: The communist parties of Western Europe adopt attitudes of visible [evitent] independence. How do you assess this political phenomenon and what role, in your opinion, can Eurocommunism assume in world politics?

Answer: The RCP has spoken out and firmly speaks out for each communist party's independent policy in keeping with social, national and historical realities prevailing in each country. From this viewpoint, the policy of communist parties in Western Europe and other parts of the world is a natural thing resulting from the greater role played by these parties in each country and in international life. It is also an outcome of the fact that they act in the interest of the respective peoples for broad cooperation with other political and social forces, in order to insure the democratic and socialist development of society.

Of course, the term Eurocommunism as such does not say too much since, as I have already said, each communist party, be it in Europe or elsewhere, adopts its own policy, in keeping with conditions prevailing in the respective country and with the respective people's aspirations. Of course, the principles of scientific socialism do not change in accordance with geographical regions or areas; however, they must be applied according to the concrete conditions prevailing in each country.

From this viewpoint, I repeat that the RCP and Socialist Romania speak out firmly for a diversity of forms of transition to socialism, and construction of the new socialist system. However, this must lead to implementing the principles of social and national justice, equality, freedom and well-being for each nation, and on this basis to strengthening relations of cooperation among parties and among equal and free nations.

Question: How do you assess the results attained in Romania's industrialization, a process known for its very dynamic rates? What guidelines will you follow in the coming years in this field?

Answer: In the years of socialist construction, Romania has recorded a strong development of the forces of production and, in this framework, of the industrialization process. In this respect I would like to mention that compared to 1938, the year with the highest production in the past, Romania's industrial production is now 40 times higher. This has brought about profound social changes and a great increase in the ranks of the workers class and intelligentsia, particularly the technical class; has opened up prospects for rapid progress in education, science and culture; and has accelerated the growth of the national income and the continuous rise in the material and intellectual living standard of all the people. In order to make this progress, we have made and are making consistent efforts by allocating more than a third of the national income to development. Long experience has shown that only on this basis can one eliminate backwardness, rapidly develop the forces of production and all social fields, raise the people's well-being, and create conditions for the country's active participation in international economic cooperation.

On the basis of decisions of the 11th congress and of the party program drafted by this congress, we plan to continue to develop both industry and agriculture at a high rate, and, on this basis, the other sectors in the coming years, including the 1981-1985 5-year plan.

We planned that by 1985 Romania will go beyond the stage of a developing country, and join the countries of average development. We take into account both the level of economic development and the achievement of a national income of over $2,500 per capita, as well as the development of other fields of activity. As a matter of fact, the party program envisages the construction of the comprehensively developed socialist society, which means insuring both its material and intellectual base, continuously improving the society, developing democracy and creating increasingly better conditions for the direct participation of the broad masses and all our people in running the society.

Question: Mr President, you are known in Argentina as a great statesman who promotes the principles of full political and economic independence. In connection with the latter, how are Romania's relations with CEMA?

Answer: Romania has been a member of CEMA from the beginning. Its very name shows that this body is designed to facilitate mutual cooperation and assistance between member-countries, in order to insure each one's faster socioeconomic development.

Actually, the provisions of the statute and other documents later adopted by CEMA clearly stipulate that the entire cooperation is based on respect for each state's independence and sovereignty, and aims at assisting the faster development of each economy and contributing to equalizing the development levels of member-states. In this respect, I must say that the CEMA activity has also played an important role for Romania, in spite of all shortcomings, some of which were inherent. Along these lines I believe that the development of cooperation with CEMA does not run counter to insuring the independent development of Romania and other member-countries.

Question: What conditions make possible both Romania's membership in the Warsaw Pact and Romania's promotion of an independent policy?

Answer: As is known, the Warsaw Pact was created as an answer to NATO, its aim being defense against an imperialist aggression in Europe. From the very beginning, it has been envisaged that this pact will cease its activity when NATO is abolished. During the years, on the occasion of various meetings, including the Bucharest meeting 2 years ago, the Warsaw Pact member-countries stated their position on the concurrent abolishment of NATO and the Warsaw Pact. Of course, the attainment of this goal requires steady efforts and is closely linked with detente, disarmament and security in Europe.

Proceeding from this, it is easy to understand that Romania, while a member of the Warsaw Pact, drafts its policy independently. This policy is drawn up by the government, parliament, the RCP, the leading political force, and in the last instance, by the people, the only one who can decide on the entire domestic and foreign orientation of our country.

Question: There are relations of cooperation in many fields between Romania and the Latin American states. What prospects do you see for these relations? What significance do you attach to your country's cooperation with these states in promoting ideals of justice, progress, cooperation and peace?

Answer: Indeed, Romania maintains broad relations of cooperation with the Latin American states. Generally speaking, we develop relations of cooperation with all states regardless of social system. However--aside from current interests of economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation and aside from the common struggle against imperialist-colonialist policy and for eliminating underdevelopment and building a new world economic order--we are also linked to the Latin American states by certain cultural affinities and common origin, something which contributes to strongly developing this cooperation and gives it special significance.

Of course, the main thing is that our countries, Romania and the Latin American states, are inspired by the desire to promote an independent policy, to finally put an end to the imperialist and colonialist policy and all forms of domination, to be masters of their national riches and to develop independently and freely, without any foreign interference. As a matter of fact, the present relations and cooperation between our countries are developing strongly on this basis. Our common origin accentuates and gives a special meaning to this cooperation.

Proceeding from all these considerations, I believe that there are broad prospects for expanding comprehensive cooperation and collaboration between Romania and the Latin American countries in the struggle for a better and more just world, for the socioeconomic progress of each nation, and for lasting peace in the world. I would like to take this opportunity to extend cordial greetings and best wishes for progress, prosperity and happiness to the Argentine people.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR'S CREDENTIALS

AU311708Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 31 Oct 78 AU

[Text] President of the Republic Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu received Sandor Rajnai, who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hungarian People's Republic to our country. In his speech, the new ambassador said that the activity carried out by the Romanian people under RCP leadership and in building socialism is highly valued in his country. He also pointed out the relations of fraternal friendship between Hungary and Romania, based on common ideals and interests, and the role of high level meetings and talks in developing these ties.

In his answer, the Romanian head of state pointed to the good relations of cooperation on manifold planes between the two neighboring and friendly socialist countries. Ceausescu stressed that his meetings and talks with Comrade Janos Kadar in recent years, as well as the agreements reached on these occasions, are an expression of the good relations between our parties, countries and peoples and open up broad prospects for expanding Romanian-Hungarian cooperation in the spirit of the treaty of cooperation and mutual assistance signed in February 1972, to the benefit of the Romanian and Hungarian peoples and in the interest of the overall cause of socialism.

President Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized Romania's broad ties of friendship and cooperation with all socialist countries, with developing and nonalined countries and with all countries, regardless of social system. He said that Romania's foreign policy, based on the principles of international law, militates for insuring a climate of international peace and security and establishing new relations of equality and justice between all states and peoples.

FRENCH SENATE PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST

AU312111Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2005 GMT 31 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 31 Oct, AGERPRES--Alain Poher, president of the French Senate, arrived in Bucharest on October 31, evening, to visit Romania at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly. On arrival at the Otopeni Airport, the guest was welcomed by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly [GNA], by Virgil Teodorescu, vice chairman of the GNA, and other officials. Attending was Pierre Cerles, French ambassador in Bucharest.

VILOU, PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION SEE LIBERIAN PRESIDENT

AU312115Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1858 GMT 31 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Monrovia, 31 Oct, AGERPRES--President William R. Tolbert Jr. of Liberia, received on October 31 the delegation of the Grand National Assembly of Romania, led by Vasile Vilou, member of the [word indistinct] Council, now on an official visit of friendship to Liberia, at the invitation of the Liberian Parliament. The president of the Republic of Liberia emphasized his country's wish to work for the continual strengthening of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples, to mutual benefit, with an important role being played by the actions of cooperation in various domains of activity.

STATE COUNCIL MEMBER RECEIVED BY PRC VICE PREMIER

AU312120Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1838 GMT 31 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Peking, 31 Oct, AGERPRES--Chi Teng-kuei, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China, vice premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, received on October 31 Ion Popescu-Puturi, member of the CC of the RCP, member of the State Council, chairman of the Romanian-Chinese friendship association, who paid a visit to the People's Republic of China.

BRIEFS

LIBERIAN DEPUTY--Bucharest, 25 Oct, AGERPRES--On Wednesday afternoon, the chairman of the Grand National Assembly, Nicolae Giosan, received Deputy Cecil Dennis, Sr., president of the public works commission of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia, who is paying a visit to Romania. During the interview, both sides expressed satisfaction at the development of the Romanian-Liberian relations in various fields of activity, stress being laid on the importance of expanding and diversifying economic cooperation, which can lead to the consolidation of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 25 Oct 78 AU]

BALKAN YOUTH ROUNDTABLE--Bucharest, 25 Oct, AGERPRES--The roundtable on "cultural, artistic and tourist actions for young people--important factor in developing collaboration and understanding among the Balkan peoples" organized by the Union of Communist Youth and the Union of Communist Students' Associations of Romania, started in Bucharest on October 25. Participating in the meeting are representatives of youth and student organizations from Bulgaria, Greece, Yugoslavia and Romania. Greeting the participants, Nicolae Croitoru, secretary of the CC of the UCY, pointed out that this roundtable falls within Romania's consistent preoccupations aiming at turning the Balkans into a zone of peace and understanding, free of nuclear weapons and foreign military bases, at the building of a system of peace, security and collaboration on the European Continent. [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1847 GMT 25 Oct 78 AU]

CSSR EMBASSY PARTY--CSSR Ambassador Lumir Hanak gave a cocktail party on Friday, 25 October at noon on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Czechoslovak state, 30th anniversary of the nationalization of the chief means of production, and 10th anniversary of the federalization. The cocktail party was attended by Comrades Emil Bobu, vice president of the State Council; Ion Patan, deputy prime minister and minister of technical-material supplies and control of the management of fixed funds; Virgil Teodorescu, deputy chairman of the Grand National Assembly; Eugen Jebeleanu, deputy chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front; Justice Minister Constantin Statescu; Deputy Foreign Minister Constantin Oancea; party aktivists, personalities of the economic and cultural-scientific life and journalists. Also present were heads of diplomatic missions accredited to our country and other members of the diplomatic corps. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Oct 78 p 1 AU]

INTERNATIONAL PEACE MEETING--Bucharest, 30 Oct, AGERPRES--The international meeting "the role of the people's masses, of the movements for peace, in engineering security and developing cooperation in Europe" arranged under the aegis of the Romanian National Peace Committee and of the World Peace Council, began in Bucharest, on October 30. The proceedings are attended by representatives of the committees of the national peace organizations and movements in the countries having participated in the Helsinki conference for security and cooperation, representatives of international organizations, of UN bodies headquartered in Bucharest, personalities of the public life in Europe, U.S.A. and Canada. [Excerpt] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1933 GMT 30 Oct 78 AU]

CARTER'S NEUTRON BOMB DECISION SHOWS 'A CERTAIN CONSISTENCY'

AU3113[illegible]Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Oct 78 p 2 AU

[Dimitrije Seserinac military-political commentary: "Half of a Decision"]

[Excerpts] Recently, at the exact time of the final stage of the SALT negotiations, President Carter issued his decision "on production of component parts for the neutron bomb" and on "adapting Lance Missiles and 203-mm artillery shells" to accept the neutron bomb.

The White House has been under strong pressure from the very first moment when this problem of neutron bomb production was received. (The neutron bomb is not new; work on its development started as early as in 1958 and it was tested in practice as long as 15 years ago). Inspired by General (Holingsvert's) analyses about future war (and probably not by them alone), Senators Nunn and (Barmetel) appeared before the Senate Armed Forces Committee with a thesis about "a new Soviet threat" and demanded energetic measures to strengthen NATO; probably the most significant of these was introduction of the neutron bomb into the arsenal.

The aforementioned senators' premises include the appraisal that any future war will be brief. As a matter of fact, basing their views on theses advanced by Belgian General (Kloz), they claim that with their 54-58 divisions, the Warsaw Pact forces would be able to carry out an attack with no prior mobilization preparations, which would, under so-called normal conditions, give NATO forces a 30-day warning. They also cite the impossibility of a strategic nuclear response, due to the existing equilibrium and the impossibility of using some 7,000 tactical nuclear weapons as all their storage locations are allegedly known and could be quickly destroyed, as a condition favorable to the Warsaw Pact. "Better civil defense in the USSR," as a result of which the Soviet Union's losses in human life [in a nuclear war] would be 10 times less than U.S. losses; is also mentioned in this connection.

The aforementioned circles' claims are based, among other things, on a criticism of the premises of "Presidential Memorandum No 10" which, issued in August 1977, allegedly confirmed the concept of strategic reception.

Presenting the general strategic, operational and tactical aspects of a potential battle situation in this manner, the hawks see the neutron bomb introduction as the only solution.

However, there are serious doubts that the aforementioned circles' claims and analyses about the value and advantage of the neutron bomb are correct, as well as feelings that they are subjectively motivated. "The enhanced radiation bombs," as the neutron bombs are officially called, also have many other characteristics that are deliberately overlooked by protagonists of their use. In addition, they are destructive bombs. A unit of about 12-18 203-mm artillery guns or a battalion of Lance missiles, using neutron bombs, would be able to destroy both buildings and life within a radius of 5 km, which is an area equal to the central section of nearly every medium-size or large European city. And there is something else that even more reasonable circles in the United States itself fear: The neutron bomb would reduce the so-called nuclear threshold. However, the hawks' very appraisal of the strategic situation is not built on solid foundations. It is based on the assumption that whoever has superiority will move to action without delay in order to use this superiority. [paragraph continues]

This emphasis on the importance of the numerical relationship of forces is not justified in peacetime, even if the estimated relationship of forces might be correct. An appraisal about possible action based only on the established relationship of forces cannot be accepted at a time when Europe has enjoyed peace for 30 years, and is making efforts to strengthen this peace, and in a situation in which the people's awareness that war is unnecessary and is the most harmful thing in the world is growing and becoming stronger. An appraisal of this kind would not be valid in all instances, even under wartime conditions. "These kinds of views and appraisals reflect a terribly stereotyped mold based on an exaggerated simplification of things and an exaggerated fear, which so easily spreads among the masses of the people," representatives of moderate U.S. circles claim.

The new White House decision contradicts neither the earlier decision nor the earlier policy. Once again, the U.S. President yields, in a certain sense, to the hawks' pressure, but at the same time does not burn all his bridges in terms of the so-called moderate circles or the party with which he is negotiating. He has, in fact, once again postponed a decision. He has created trump cards for bargaining during the talks, as well as conditions enabling him either to proceed with production or to never produce this inhumane weapon. There is a certain consistency in this indecisiveness.

PRESIDENCY TERMS NONALINED MIDDLE EAST POSITION 'REALISTIC'

LD312122Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1623 GMT 31 Oct 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Oct, TANJUG--Yugoslavia follows current developments in the Middle East with attention and will continue to support all efforts genuinely conducive to lasting peace and the security of all countries in this region. This was stated at a Presidency of Yugoslavia session held in Belgrade today.

The Presidency of Yugoslavia today reiterated the conviction that the non-aligned countries' principled positions on the resolution of the Middle East crisis represent a realistic basis in seeking a comprehensive, just and lasting solution to this crisis. These positions, it was stated, include Israel's withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, the fulfillment of the Palestinian people's right to independence and its own state as well as recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The Presidency of Yugoslavia assessed as positive the activity of the Yugoslav delegation at the current, 33d U.N. General Assembly session. The Yugoslav delegation, the Presidency established, has contributed to the examination of current trends and problems in international relations and of U.N. tasks in the coming period. Special note was made of the Yugoslav delegation contribution to the aligned ministerial meeting in New York.

The Presidency of Yugoslavia also discussed the recent visit to Yugoslavia of Cape Verde President Aristides Pereira and the visit to Angola of a Yugoslav state delegation. The Presidency assessed the visits as contribution to the development of Yugoslavia's relations with the Republic of Cape Verde and Angola, respectively. Realistic possibilities and readiness exist, the Presidency set out, for promoting comprehensive and friendly cooperation with the non-aligned countries.

TITO CONGRATULATES BOUMEDIENE ON ALGERIAN ANNIVERSARY

LD311504Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1325 GMT 31 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Oct, TANJUG--President of Yugoslavia Tito has sent the president of Algeria and Algerian Revolutionary Council, Houari Boumediene a telegram of [words indistinct] the occasion of the anniversary of the Algerian revolution, on behalf of the people of Yugoslavia and in his own name.

"On this occasion again, I would like to stress my conviction of the need for a constant strengthening of the traditionally friendly relations and fruitful cooperation between our two non-aligned countries linked by many ties of shared interests and aspirations", says President Tito in his telegram. The Yugoslav president expresses the belief that peace, security, solidarity, understanding and broader cooperation in the Mediterranean and the world are best served by the implementation of the goals and principles of non-alignment.

KURTOVIC ASSESSES TALKS WITH TURKEY'S BULENT ECEVIT

LD010026Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1438 GMT 31 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Meaningful, useful and friendly talks with Bulent Ecevit, president of the Republican People's Party of Turkey [RPP], involved many issues of mutual interest, particularly SAWPY-RPP cooperation and other spheres of all-embracing SFRY-Turkish relations, Todo Kurtovic, SAWPY Federal Conference president, said at today's session of the Commission for International Relations and Cooperation of the SAWPY Federal Conference. The conference was chaired by Aleksandar Bakocevic, commission chairman and Presidium Secretariat member.

Todo Kurtovic's report dealt with the fact that he led a SAWPY delegation on a visit to Turkey at the invitation of the RPP and its president, Bulent Ecevit. The visit's great significance for the broader development and enrichment of SAWPY-RPP cooperation, in line with mutual interests, was stressed. In this context, suggestions were made regarding drafting a concrete program of cooperation between the two organizations that will stimulate development of economic, cultural and other aspects of SFRY-Turkish cooperation.

At the commission session, reference was also made to the situation in southern Africa, in Namibia. The minority racist regime of South Africa was most severely censured for its refusal to make self-determination possible for the Namibian people in line with UN decisions and resolutions. Support was again extended to the SWAPO liberation movement as the only legitimate representative of the Namibian people. Efforts and actions of the non-aligned movement, the OAU and the UN aimed at implementing the just goals--self-determination and true Namibian independence--were also supported.

GDR ADMIRAL WILHELM EHM TOURS SFRY, ARMED FORCES

LD311442Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0858 GMT 31 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Today, Col Gen Petar Matic, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat of National Defense, received Adm Wilhelm Ehm, commander of the GDR People's Navy, who heads a GDR military delegation visiting our country and armed forces.

The talks were attended also by Adm Branko Mamula, commander of the naval district and assistant federal secretary of national defense, who is the host of the GDR delegation, and by Rear Adm Veljko Dokmanovic. During their stay in our country, Admiral Ehm and members of his delegation visited some units and institutions of our navy and had talks with Admiral Mamula and his associates.

SFRY-EUROPEAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION COMMITTEE MEETS

LD312122Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1910 GMT 31 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Oct, TANJUG--Both a mutual interest and realistic possibilities exist for promoting trade between Yugoslavia and member-countries of the European Free Trade Association, it has been established at the first session of the Yugoslavia-E.F.T.A. committee which ended here today.

The head of the Yugoslav delegation to the session and chairman of the commission for Yugoslavia's cooperation with E.C. and E.F.T.A. Stojan Andov and E.F.T.A. Secretary General Charles Mueller today assessed Yugoslavia's marked deficit in trade with E.F.T.A. member-countries as the main impediment to the further development of cooperation between Yugoslavia and the association.

Last year, the value of overall Yugoslavia-E.F.T.A. trade was 875 million dollars and Yugoslavia's deficit, 425 million dollars. In the first nine months of this year, Yugoslavia's imports from Switzerland, Sweden, Austria, Norway, Portugal, Iceland and Finland, the E.F.T.A. member-countries, exceeded by 417 million dollars its exports to these countries. This means that Yugoslav exports to the E.F.T.A. member-countries covered only 29 percent of its imports form these countries for the nine months.

At its first session which ended here today, the Yugoslavia-E.F.T.A. committee agreed for a meeting of economy representatives of Yugoslavia and E.F.T.A. member-countries to be held in Belgrade in March to consider ways for increasing Yugoslav exports.

The committee also agreed for greater emphasis to be placed in the future on multilateral cooperation in trade. It underlined the importance [of] stimulating higher forms of cooperation, Including joint investments, and primarily in industry. The Yugoslav side expressed interest in the promotion of cooperation also in tourism and transport.

SFRY JOINT TRADE MISSION IN MOSCOW HOLDS FIRST ASSEMBLY

LD312330Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1737 GMT 31 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--The founding assembly of the joint trade mission of Yugoslav organizations, in line with the law on economic activities abroad and the decision of the SFRY Chamber of Economy, was held in Moscow today. The mission comprises 57 basic organizations of associated labor which have their business units in the Soviet Union.

The assembly adopted basic documents on the organization and work of the mission and elected the mission's organs and working bodies. As regulated by the legislation, the mission will contribute to further promoting and more comprehensively developing economic and scientific-technical SFRY-USSR cooperation. By proceeding from this, the assembly also adopted the program for its activity in the near future.

It was noted that SFRY-USSR economic relations have achieved a high level. The value of the commodity and service exchange this year is expected to exceed $3 billion. The previous activity of our work organizations' missions in the USSR has significantly contributed to this.

Coordinated and united activity within the framework of the joint trade mission--the name of which will be the Commercial and Technical Bureau of Yugoslav Organizations--should contribute to an even speedier, more intensive and more comprehensive development of long-term forms of cooperation in investments, production, commodity trade, services and scientific-technical research.

COOPERATION WITH PRC IN MACHINE BUILDING PLANNED

AU311007Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Oct 78 p 4 AU

[Text] Belgrade--The visit paid our country by a PRC Ministry of Machine Building delegation is the first step toward establishing long-term bilateral production cooperation. This is the mutual appraisal emphasized yesterday at the final meeting of the two delegations headed by Stojan Matkaliev, Federal Executive Council member and president of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry, and Chou Tzu-chien, PRC minister for machine building, respectively.

The Chinese delegation, which has spent some 10 days in Yugoslavia, has visited more than 20 Yugoslav work organizations in the machine building industry. The visit's purpose was to enable delegation members to acquaint themselves with the variety and quality [of products] and the organization and self-management of these organizations, in fact, to investigate possibilities for developing cooperation in machine building.

According to the Chinese minister's appraisal, the most interesting visits were those to the PRVA Petoletka organization in Trstenik, the Rade Koncar organization in Zagreb, the Fadip organization in Becej and the Litostroj organization in Ljubljana. These organizations' production falls within the field of future cooperation, which the two delegations and Yugoslav and Chinese business representatives will discuss in the coming period, along with the first step of broader cooperation in machine building.

During the Chinese businessmen's visit, some of our organizations showed interest in buying equipment from China, particularly in importing heavy mechanical and hydraulic machines.

It is anticipated that the goods lists for bilateral trade over the next 2 years will be determined in December. Cooperation in machine building can assume a prominent place in expanding bilateral trade, as a result of development of long-term industrial cooperation and cooperation in third markets. It is expected that the SFRY-PRC commodity trade this year will draw close to the expected total of $180 million.

ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES 1979 DRAFT ECONOMIC POLICY PLAN

LD311210Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0949 GMT 31 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The Federal Executive Council believes that dynamic development under stable conditions should be the basic orientation for the policy of implementing the Yugoslav social plan for 1979.

This provides the basis for directing activity and measures for implementing the plan worked out in the 1979 resolution draft. This was said today at the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly session by Spasoje Medenica, secretary general of the Federal Institute for Social Planning.

In so doing, we proceed from the fact that unfavorable tendencies and developments in our economic activity must be arrested. Implementing this task calls for more resolute measures entailing respect for agreed upon policy coupled with greater social discipline and responsibility. The Federal Executive Council has assessed the original orientation in the draft resolution's working version as rather optimistic, stating that more harmonious relations and a more realistic approach must be the target. Proceeding from this, it is envisaged that the economic social product next year should register a real growth of 6 percent, with the proviso that joint and personal consumption should grow more slowly than the social product.

The envisaged growth rate is based on transferring the dynamic tendency of industrial production growth in 1978 to the next year. With minor fluctuations, the dynamic rhythm of industrial production growth has been so well maintained since May this year that the cumulative growth rate amounts to 8 percent to date.

In addition, production will begin next year in a number of major plants, primarily in activities of major economic significance (Electroeconomy, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, basic chemical industry, production of some construction materials and of foodstuffs).

Labor productivity is assessed as capable of a 3 percent growth. This, too, is an essential part of our development. As it is expected that agricultural production in 1978 will be 5 percent down from last year, it is envisaged that agricultural production in 1979 should equal on the 1977 level.

A dynamic export growth is a key issue of our 1979 development policy, Medenica stressed. The possibility of bringing about a dynamic and stable growth of production, and of our economy as a whole, greatly depends on implementing our export tasks. The resolution draft envisages a 5 percent growth rate for Yugoslav exports. The anticipated economic social product growth will be made possible by a commodity import growth of 1 percent, including that of reproduction material of 2.5 percent, provided that imported raw materials and reproduction material are used more rationally.

If the demands made by organisations of associated labor were to be accepted, the import of reproduction material would grow much faster. However, such demands run counter to the agreed upon policy, especially when bearing the fact in mind that domestic resources are not adequately used and that exports are being stepped up slowly. The envisaged growth of industrial production can be secured by applying a selective import policy and by consistently implementing the policy of import substitution.

In 1979, personal income should move more slowly than the growth of income and labor productivity, which should contribute to consolidating the economy's reproduction capability. This orientation is particularly influenced by the fact that, in past years personal income grew faster than labor productivity and income. This is responsible for the fact that during the past period the share of personal consumption in the social product amounted to 54.4 percent instead of the envisaged 50.5 percent. General and joint expenditure, too, should grow more slowly than does income and social product.

This generally accepted orientation is not now being implemented. Responsibility for implementing the policy of general, joint and personal consumption rests with organizations of associated labor and with self-management interest communities, republics and provinces as well as with the other sociopolitical communities. Unless relations and conduct in this are are changed, the agreed-upon plan policy and tasks will not be realized.

Establishing conditions to slow down inflation represents a key question of the 1979 economic policy. Economic policy measures and social control of prices should insure conditions in which the growth of prices and cost of living will be slower than in 1978.

The basic emphasis of the 1979 policy will be to bring industrial production costs to the level of this year's growth. Agricultural production prices should rise to the level of industrial prices, so that the cost of living does not exceed the 11 percent growth rate--that is, so it should be remain about 4 points down on 1978.

It must be said that there is pressure to raise prices further. The Federal Executive Council believes it is possible to implement the price policy written into the 1979 draft resolution of organizations of associated labor and sociopolitical communities invest consistent joint efforts to implement the agreed-upon policy.

In conclusion, Medenica stressed that we must exert special efforts to improve our country's position in the international division of labor. We must make a resolute effort to rationalize our exports. These tasks are particularly topical in four economical sectors. The commodity exchange deficit regarding oil, basic chemical industry, the metallurgical complex and ferrous metallurgy accounts for about 90 percent of our overall economic deficit, oil imports alone representing a burden on our balance of payments of about 29 percent. This demands that next year we should work out our country's energy policy and should more resolutely embark on arresting excessive oil imports.

Committees Criticize Draft Plan

AU311537 [Editorial Report AU] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 25 Oct on page six carries a 450-word report by M. Tomasevic on the session of the Committee for Finance of the SFRY Assembly's Chamber of Republics and Provinces and a joint session of this committee and the Committee for the Federation's Budget of the same Assembly chamber. Noting that the Committee for Finance discussed "the working version of the draft resolution on the policy of implementing Yugoslavia's social plan in 1979," at its separate session, the report points out that this is the first time that this resolution is being jointly prepared by the Assembly and the Federal Executive Council. Tomasevic then goes on to say that, according to the committee's members, "the submitted document is too generalized, binding no one to anything, and providing no solutions for several very important questions. It especially fails to show how stable conditions could be insured for a dynamic development of the economy. Such a resolution is not needed," the committee says, according to BORBA.

BORBA also carries in the same issue, again on page six, a 350-word report by D. Vucinic on the discussion on the same working version of the draft resolution at the session of the Committee for Associations in the Economy of the SFRY Assembly Chamber of Republics and Provinces, noting that, according to this committee, the draft resolution in its working version is nothing but "a collection of program orientations, appeals and wishes without any analysis of past achievements or reasons for lagging."

According to this committee, the final version of the resolution "must realistically and concretely determine the most important tasks and measures which will insure achievement of what must be achieved."

Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 25 October on page seven carries a 500-word report by D. Ivanovic on the 24 October session of the Committee for Underdeveloped Regions of the SFRY Assembly's Chamber of Republics and Provinces which also discussed the working version of the draft resolution on the policy for implementing Yugoslavia's social plan in 1979. As POLITIKA reports, members of this committee, too, agreed that this working version is "rather generalized and insufficiently concrete." One of the delegates, Dusan Cehovin, also criticized it "for once again repeating the old claim that we still lack a long-term strategy of foreign relations." As Cehovin said, "This appraisal has been repeated from year to year" but nothing has been done about it so far.

Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 26 October on page six carries a 250-word report by M. Tomasevic on discussion on the same working session of the Committee for Market and Prices of the SFRY Assembly's Chamber of Republics and Provinces which also appraised this document as "more a list of wishes than of concrete solutions on the basis of which it would be possible to carry out the agreed on policy."

The same issue of BORBA also carries on page six a 400-word report by D.M. on discussion of the same document at the 25 October session of the Committee for Foreign Economic Relations of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces noting that committee delegates "expressed a unanimous view" that, in view of difficulties in the country's economic relations with the EEC, "it is necessary to introduce a more radical control of imports from EEC countries."

ASSEMBLY CHAMBER SETS DATES FOR DISCUSSING DEVELOPMENT PLAN

LD311830Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1616 GMT 31 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The SFRY Assembly Chamber of Republics and Provinces has decided that discussion on coordinating the text of the draft resolution on development policy for 1979 should begin on December 6 and last until December 15, to enable the Federal Executive Council to prepare proposals for the resolution and other accompanying legislation on development policy in the coming year and provide the SFRY Assembly with them by December 20.

REPORTAGE ON IVAN STAMBOLIC' RECENT ACTIVITIES

Attends Serbian Military Exercises

LD311435Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1307 GMT 31 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The exercise in which all subjects of social self-protection, including internal affairs organs from the Kraljevo, Titovo Uzice and Drina-Kulubara river valley areas had taken part, ended in the Socialist Republic of Serbia a few days ago. The preparations for this exercise had gone on for several months; its basic aim was to provide a practical test of the ability of the system of social self-protection and of the training of all subjects, especially of internal affairs organs, to efficiently suppress all forms of enemy activity in protecting our socialist self-management society.

The final part of the exercise was attended by Ivan Stambolic, Serbian Executive Council president; his guest Petar Flekovic, Croat Executive Council president; Dragan Milojevic, president of the Serbian SAWP republican conference; Slobodan Palalic, president of the Federation of Socialist Youth republican conference; Viobran Stanojevic, republican secretary of internal affairs; by representatives of the sociopolitical life of the republic, of socialist autonomous provinces, of intermunicipal communities and municipalities in the area of the exercise, and by representatives of the Yugoslav People's Army [JNA] and of territorial defense.

Ivan Stambolic, Serbian Executive Council president, reviewed JNA militia units and territorial defense units which took part in the combined exercise. Stambolic positively assessed the participation of all social self-protection subjects in the exercise and the attained results. Stambolic thanked all participants in the exercise for their perseverance and for the efforts they had invested.

Addresses Priboj Plant Workers

LD311428Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1348 GMT 31 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Priboj, 31 Oct, TANJUG--The biggest hindrance at the moment to the working people's more active attitude to raising the productivity of labour is egalitarianism, believes member of the LCY Central Committee Presidency Petar Stambolic. In his view, the term egaliatarianism sums up concepts and conduct founded on an alleged principle of equal need, i.e. equal rights on the basis of unequal work!

During an interview with members of the working collective of the automobile factory at Priboj, Yugoslavia's Constituent Republic of Serbia--which recently marked the 25th anniversary of its foundation--Stambolic dwelt largely on the problem of raising the productivity of labour. He emphasized that major changes in this respect take time.

Yugoslav society still faces the need for efforts to secure the right relationships in income distribution, by a correct appreciation of the principle of income distribution according to the results of work performed. It should be openly admitted, noted Stambolic, that the League of Communists has not won a final victory for the policy it defined, however, what can be proved by the facts is that income distribution according to the results of work performed leads fastest to higher productivity and higher income, and that it certainly is not to the disadvantage of those whose personal take-home incomes are lower, pointed out Stambolic.

BRIEFS

SWEDISH AIR FORCE DELEGATION--Belgrade--A Swedish Air Force delegation led by Lt Gen Dick Stenberg, commander in chief of the Swedish Air Force, arrived this evening on a visit to our country and to our armed forces. The guests from friendly Sweden were welcomed by Col Gen Enver Cemalovic, commander of the air force and air defense, Lt Col Gen Stevo Roglio, and other officers of the Yugoslav People's Army. During their stay in our country, General Steberg and members of his delegation will visit air force and air defense units and institutions and will hold talks with their hosts. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1959 GMT 29 Oct 78 LD]